WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL VI.

VOL. IX NO. 242 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

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Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5 Rs. 6

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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)

Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663

RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,543,774

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)

Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjiantjap
Padang	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application

The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captan.	Tons,	Arrival.	Departure
Wakasa Maru	B. Tanda	6074	28th Nov,	13th Dec,
Genoa Maru	Y. Yuhi	6791	8th Dec.	20th Dec.
Kaga Maru	H. Nojili	5857	27th Dec.	8th Jan.
*MuroranMaru	T. Harenchi	5354	4th Jan.	6thJan.
Keishin Maru	T. Minami	4286	5th Dec.	15th Dec.
Hakushika Maru		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan.
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	8th „	20th „

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
10th December.	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th „	MOREA	10,890
24th „	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th Jan.	CHINA	7,952
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „	NALDERA*	15,825
28th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb.	EGYPT†	7,941
11th „	DELTA	8,097
18th „	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th „	KARMALA	8,982
18th „	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th „	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA } * Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT Through Steamers from China

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About		
11th December	NEURALIA	9,022
26th „	MERKARA	8,284
1922		
9th January	MASHOBRA"	8,288
23th „	"CANARA"'	6,012
6th February	"MADURA"	8,600
20th „	"DOMALA"	—
12th March	"NATIPARA"	8,182
20th „	"MANDALA	8,246

* Do not carry passengers.

SAILING TO STRAITS & CHINA.

11th Dec.	—	DILWARA

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921 30th December	MALWA	Call at Colombo Freemantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
1922 27th Jan.	NARKUNDA	
24th Feb.	MANTUA	Do do
24th March	NALDERA	Do do

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers,	—
8th Dec.	CHAKDARA	Karachi & P Guit
9th „	VARSOVA	Busrah direct
9th „	LINGA	Karachi direct,
10th „	MERKARA	Karachi only
10th „	SANGOLA	Rang on via Chn. and Colombo.
12th „	LHASA	Karachi via Kathiawar ports,
14th „	TAROBA	East & S. African

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	27th Nov.	15th Dec.
Saigon Maru	N. Ohno	8th Dec.	20th Dec.
Burma Maru	S. Kobayashi	11th Dec.	18th Dec.
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	12th Dec.	24th Dec.
Indo Maru	W. Miura	17th Dec.	29th Dec.

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10.000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,78,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... „ 2,44,74,668
Reserve Liability of Share holders „ 5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.

WE PROVIDE A

COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :

WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

L.D.L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager:

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00.000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLSHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 227.

INSURANCE.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 29,00,000

Specialities—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

LALCHAND SARNA	
Asstt. Secretary	B. I. Co. Ltd.
B. I. Co. Ltd.	Head Office,
POONA CITY.	LAHORE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY

FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims.
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES.

A. V. KEITH. GEO. BROWN.
Manager Accident Dept., General Manager.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

HEAD OFFICE,

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for its special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and G. I. P.
202, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED JAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	„	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	„	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company, WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

CALCUTTA, Tata Sons Ltd.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co. Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Duraga and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

REMEMBER "Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

21 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,50,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 88, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta.

or The Chief of Agents D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance at lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:

JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD

CALCUTTA.

Second Buinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1923, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 12,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
89, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Opp. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 2.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Gujarati and English, to take up Correspondence work. Apply personally TARACHAND KANTILAL & CO., Princess Street, Bombay.
A R2214

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS and COMPOSITORS, good pay for really good men for an English Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A PRINTING PRESS MANAGER for a running press. An Experienced hand only need Apply personally. B. WALWEKER, opposite Prarthana Samaj Girgaum, Bombay.
A R2218

WANTED—Experienced TURNERS and MACHINIST. Apply in person to the FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF ENGINEER of the Yard, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay. Pay according to qualification.
A R1596

WANTED—A MISTRESS, knowing Kuran, Urdu and Needle-work on Rs. 36, plus Rs. 4. H. R. Allowance per month. Applications stating age and qualifications should be sent to the undersigned on or about 20th December, 1921. (Sd.) K. V. CHIPKAR, Chairman, S. C., Kurla Municipality. Kurla, 7th December, 1921.
A R11587

WANTED—AN experienced B.E. or L.C.E. for the combined post of Chief Officer and Engineer Dhulia Municipality on a pay of Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 per month with an allowance of Rs. 35 per month. Previous experience in the management of water works in towns essential. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 31st of December 1921. S. D. GARUD, President, Dhulia City Municipality, Dhulia, 6th December, 1921.
A C11590

WANTED—An ENGINEER for the District Local Board West-Khandesh on a pay of Rs. 300 per month rising to Rs. 350. Those who have passed the L.C.E. examination need apply. Applications for the post should reach the undersigned before 31st December, 1921. (Sd.) S. D. GARUD, President, District Local Board, West-Khandesh, Dhulia, 6th December 1921.
A R11591

WANTED—Three OVERSEERS are needed for the District Local Board West-Khandesh on a consolidated pay of Rs. 100 per month. Those who have passed the Overseer's examination and have a fair knowledge of Marathi need apply. Applications for the post should reach the undersigned before 31st December, 1921. (Sd.) S. D. GARUD, President District Local Board, West-Khandesh, Dhulia, 6th December, 1921.
A C11592

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A DRAUGHTSMAN with 5 years' experience seeks EMPLOYMENT. Good references. Apply Box No. 7489, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2175

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—One MACHINE GODOWN and ROOMS on the Corner of Tack Bunder 8 x 50 measurement. Apply to GANGRIWALLA.
D R 2088

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1904

TO LET from January for Offices or Residence, second, third and fourth floors of a centrally situated newly built premises, airy and commodious, opposite the General Post Offices, Fort, each floor in whole or in part, fitted with electric lift, lights and fans. Apply to DEVIDAS PURBHOODAS, 19, Mody Street, Fort.
C R2208

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1904A

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—SIDDLY DEASY CAR, four Cylinder, five seater, electric lights, running order. Can be seen at WILLIAM CHARD & CO., Nesbit Road, Mazgaon.
JA R2193

FOR HIRE—A brand new Overland 4 Touring Car is open for monthly hire. Offers are invited by the PIONEER MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., Princess Street, Bombay.
JA R2212

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7 M DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY C10677

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

COACH BUILT PERAMBULATORS, latest design to be DISPOSED OF on account of the Consignee. Single piece offered. N. D. PATEL, Princess Street.
J R2150

CARRIAGE AND HORSE FOR SALE—A fine, decent and light VICTORIA and a good horse are open FOR SALE. Offers are invited by the PIONEER MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2.
J R2213

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—An OIL ENGINE in complete good working order. Capable of 400 to 500 H.-P. Apply Box No. 7502, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C11593

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—A JANGBARI PARROT with brass cage, speaks nicely with words, Punja, Satu, Popat Whistles. Reward Rs. 20. Informed police. A. VIANELLI & CO. (Italian Restaurant), Chowpatty Sea Face. Telephone No. 1898.
PB R2211

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—PHELPS WIRE WHEELS (Patents Pending) Size 30 x 3½. Complete sett at Rs. 260. Apply A. M. JIVABHOY, Metal Factory, Love Lane, Byculla.
T R2219

KASHMIR AT YOUR DOOR—For your requirements of Kashmir Tweed (Puttoo), Pushminas, Alwans, Embroideries, Shawls, Ring Shawls, Carpets, Gilgit Snow Boots, Chaplis, Leather Hand Bags, Wood Carvings, Papier Machie articles, Precious Stones, etc. and everything of Kashmir, please write to us. We alone can supply your requirements at Kashmir prices inclusive of postage and packing. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, (Kashmir.)
T R2158

PROFESSION.

NO KNIFE OR INJECTION

FOR all sorts of intricate and obstinate diseases where all other treatment failed viz. cancer, Pthisis, Gravels, Paralysis, Cataracts, etc. Consult.
Dr. H. K. GHOSE, M.B. (Home.),
Homoeopathic Physician,
43, Dadiseth Agiari Street,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Consultation Hours.—8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

LEPROSY, LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all varieties of obstinate skin-disease, consult PANDIT KRIPARAM, Lingaya Suyanna's House, opposite G. I. P. Ry. Station, Dadar, Bombay. Visiting hours between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and between 6 and 8 p.m. Correspondence in English, Hindi or Urdu.
C10866

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take charge of the water-works of the Harda Municipality in the Hoshangabad District on a salary of Rs. 100—10—150 per month with free quarters. He should have passed at least the 2nd grade Examination of the Mechanical Engineering Class and must have a thorough knowledge of water-works. Apply at once to the undersigned with copies of testimonials stating age, previous experience etc. Selected candidate will be required to join at once.
V. G. MUZUMDAR,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee.
Harda, G. I. P. Railway.
4-12-21.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that we have a lien on the property situated at Chavki Mohalla, belonging to Mr. Sheik Abdul Gaffar Mohomed.
DULERAI & CO.
70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
R2195

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

PYNE HUGHMAN & CO., LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION that having taken new and extensive godowns and offices, Pyne Hughman and Co., Ltd., Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Contractors and Shipbuilders, will move to MERCANTILE CHAMBERS, GRAHAM ROAD, Ballard Pier Estate, with effect from MONDAY, the 12th December, 1921. Telephone No. 3667. Tel. Address:—"PORCUPINE." P. O. Box No. 375.
C11545

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE PORCUPINE FOUNDRY COMPANY, LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION that having taken new and extensive offices, the Porcupine Foundry Co., Ltd., Engineers, Founders and shipbuilders, will move to MERCANTILE CHAMBERS, GRAHAM ROAD, Ballard Pier Estate, with effect from MONDAY, the 12th December, 1921. Telephone No. 3667. Tel. Address:—"CLIWORKS." P. O. Box No. 494.
C11546

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "INDUS MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of short-delivery and damage, etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Bombay.
Bombay, 12th December, 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Jivraj Balloo Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., advertised to be held on the 14th December, 1921, will be positively held notwithstanding any other notices that might appear in the papers in connection therewith.
R2207

WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—The following Subordinates for construction works.
SPERVISORS on Rs. 200-20-300
SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 100-10-150
Only qualified men with experience of Reinforced Concrete Works need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to:
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Bombay Housing District No. II,
Development Department,
Worli, Bombay.
C11595

THE HINDUSTAN SPINING & WEAVING MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as per the Resolutions passed at the Board's meeting held on 10th December, 1921, an INTERIM DIVIDEND at Rs. 150 per whole and Rs. 37-8 per quarter share (free of income tax) for the half year ended 30th September, 1921, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after the 28th December, 1921, between 12-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on usual working days and on Saturdays between 12-30 to 2 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 19th instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th December to 23rd December, 1921, both days inclusive.
The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the last address of the Shareholders. The change of address, if any, may kindly be notified in due time.
By order of the Board,
(Sd.) THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th December, 1921.
C11589

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING CO. LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as per Resolution passed at the Board's meeting held on the 10th December, 1921, an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at Rupees 150 (one hundred and fifty) per whole and Rupees 75 (seventy-five) per half share (free of income tax) for the half year ending 30th September, 1921, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 28th December, 1921, between the hours of 12-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 19th December, 1921.
The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the last address of the Shareholders. The change of address, if any, may kindly be notified in due time.
By order of the Board,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MULJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 10th December, 1921.
N.B.—The Ahmedabad Shareholders are requested to receive the dividend on production of the share certificate, from Mr. Govindlal Karsondas, Shankdi Sherri, Ahmedabad.
C11588

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as per Resolution passed at the Board's meeting held on 10th December, 1921, an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at Rupees 100 per share (one hundred only), free of income tax, for the half year ending 30th September, 1921, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 28th December, 1921, between the hours of 12-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 19th December, 1921.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th December to 23rd December, 1921, both days inclusive.
The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the last registered address of the Shareholders. The change of address, if any, may kindly be notified in due time.
By order of the Board,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 10th December, 1921.
C11586

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUSORDINATE JUDGE, COCHIN.

O. S. 137 of 1920.
CANJEE DAMJEE & COMPANY, Mattancheri, represented by partner and general power-holder, Govindjee Jadavjee ..... Plaintiff.
(1) TUKARAM SANIA BHAGAT (since deceased), represented by his son Balachandra, minor, under the guardianship of his mother Ganga Bai; (2) SANIA JAIA ..... Defendants.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above case stands posted to the 19th instant and that the first defendant Ganga Bai has been evading service of summons. The suit is to recover Rs. 2,500 together with interest at 1 per cent., amounting in all to Rs. 3,196-10-8, borrowed by the 2nd defendant as Tindel of the Vessel "Rampursad" on behalf of the owner, the first defendant. In case of non-appearance of the party the case will be decided ex-parte.
K. LAKSHMAN PRABHU, B.A., B.L., Vakil for the Plaintiff.
Sub-Court, 9-12-21. C11585

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of COOVERBAI ADARJI COOPER alias Bai COOVERBAI (widow of Aderji Cowasji Daruwalla alias Cooper) late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the thirty-first day of may, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and whose will was proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 1st day of December, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one by Cavasji Aderji Cooper, the executor therein mentioned are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Cavasji Aderji Cooper, on or before the 12th day of January, 1922, at the undermentioned address after which date the said Cavasji Aderji Cooper will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which the said executor shall then have had notice. Then the said Cavasji Aderji Cooper will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims and demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 12th day of December, 1921.
DEVIDAS H. KASABWALLA.
For Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Maden.
Attorneys for the said Cavasji Aderji Cooper.
9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.
C11594

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 A.M.
AUCTION SALE of decent household furniture by wellknown makers, dining table, full-sized sideboard, crockery, glassware, platedware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.
On SUNDAY, the 18th instant at No. 64 Moreland Road, Byculla, near Byculla Club, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, hatstand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet ice box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.
The property of J. Seacambe, Esqr.
Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.
MISTRY and CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 13th December, 1921.

MESSRS METHA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 TONS (251 BAGS) JAVA WHITE SUGAR.
On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Ramchand Hurgovan at his shop at Khand Bazar, Mandvi and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Haridas Valji and Co. of Katha Bazar.
Ex. S. S. "CHINKOLA."
25 Tons (251 bags) White Java Sugar (purchased by the defaulter for godown delivery for October Shipment.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 13th December 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

128, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 6TH LANE.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Received in Suit No. 2970 of 1920 (Halimabai vs. Mirza Husein) and in pursuant to the consent Decree dated 29-8-1921 Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—
All that piece or parcel of the land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kamatipura 6th Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 3969, New No. 10595, old Survey No. 3541 and new Survey No. 6199 and containing by admeasurement 68 square yards and 49th of another square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 1509 and Street No. 17 to 19 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the sweepers passage on or towards the South by the Kamatipura 6th Street on or towards the East by the property of Dhundas Vanjari and on or towards the West by the property of Khatizabai.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dharamsey Dadachanji and Co., Attorneys for N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Buttons, Gripe Water, Anzora Cream, Iron Screws, Enamelled Head Hides, Split Hides, Caustic Soda Powder, Rolls Doffer Fillet, Rolls Cylinder Fillet, etc.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—
1 case Press Buttons.
2 cases containing Gripe Water.
9 cases containing Anzora Cream.
1 case containing Iron Screws.
1 case containing Enamelled Head Hides and Coach Japan Split Hides.
20 drums Powered Caustic Soda.
8 rolls Doffer Fillet each measuring 172ft. by 1¼in. by 100s.
2 Rolls Cylinder Fillet each measuring 272ft. by 2 by 90s.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TEMPORARY BUILDINGS IN THE COMPOUND OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, FORT.
Under instructions from the Trustees, Bombay, Presidency War and Relief Fund, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 27th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.
All the temporary buildings erected in the compound of the Royal Institute of Science except the red bungalow, cook rooms, mortnary, porch, garage of the porch of the covered may between the Red bungalow and the cook room.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 13th December, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE MOTOR TRUCK (ADLER).
THIS DAY TUESDAY the 13th Dec. 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, near Cotton Green at the garage of Mr. Nensey Tejpal, by order of Messrs. K. H. Kayani and Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Parbhulal Motichand Parekh, Agent, Barwani State.
1 Adler Motor Truck No. 8978 capacity 3 tons, speed 12 miles, in perfect working order.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & Co
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.
Of the very valuable and artistic office furniture by wellknown makers. File cabinets, roll top tables, Oliver typewriters etc.
Under instructions from Messrs. Sanday & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th December 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, the following consisting of file cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, writing tables, roll top table, typewriters, Godrej D quality two safes, revolving office chairs, A C ceiling fans, bookstands, cash boxes, copying press, cupboards, stationary racks partition.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th December 1921.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 76 BALES KHANGAUM COTTON.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th December, 1921, at 4 p.m (S. T.), near Fort Press, Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned, the following goods damaged by fire.
76 bales Khangaum Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY TEXTILES, SUCH AS Coats Warm Frocks Serge and Khaki Drill, Forage Caps, Cotton Drawers, Flannel Belts, Smock Kneaders, Cotton Gowns, Knickers Serge and Khaki Drill, Heavy and Light Woollen Jackets, Cavalry Kurtas, Long Woollen Gowns, Haversacks, Blankets, Peak Caps, Light Woollen Trousers, Khaki Twill Shirts, Worsted Socks, Warm Payjamas, Braces, Flannel Shirts, White Puggrees, Pith Helmets, Mosquito Netting, Bags for Mosquito Nets, Overalls, Tents Newar Goats Hair, Oakum, Pyjama Girdles, Canvas Bags, Food Covers, Grey Cloth, Caps, Comforters, etc.
Under orders of Controller (Sales), Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th December, 1921, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), at the Surplus Textile Store Depot, Howard and Bullough Mill, De Lisle Road, Parel, the abovementioned goods.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
The materials may be inspected on the 15th and 16th instant, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th December, 1921.

MESSRS MUSAJEE JAFERJEE

Under the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneer will hold a public auction at Kirkee Arsenal on FRIDAY, the 16th December, 1921, at 2 p.m. of the following Army woollen and cotton UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING:—
A large quantity of warm and cotton blankets, razais, masquito nets, great coats, coats warm, boots ankle, flannel and cotton shirts mittens woollen, waistcoats warm, woollen jackets, trousers and shorts khaki drill, pyjamas warm, suttrinjees Kurtah flannel, gunny, jerseys, towels, puttics and etc.
Condition of sale will be read over on the spot
Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
R2192 Government Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th December, 1921.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY,

67, Parsi Bazar Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES
Under instructions from the Officer Commanding Dett "A" Sy. Depot Coy. Bombay, THE BOMBAY AUCTION COY., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned articles at the following places on respective dates.
On TUESDAY, the 13th December, 1921, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at the Castle Bombay behind the Town Hall.
Empty cases 3862 Petrol Tins 6639 Ghee Tins 2200 Pint Bottles, Lugs gunnies, kegs, etc., etc.
On WEDNESDAY the 14th December 1921 at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at the Grain Depot Mazagon Cooking oil, condemned Railway steepers 10,000 sugar sweeping, etc., etc.
CONDITION—A deposit of 25 per cent to be made on the fall of hammer. The purchaser have to remove all the goods within 10 days. Otherwise the paid amount and the goods will be forfeited.
BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th December, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

Last week

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

100 ANIMALS 25 ARTISTS

LOCATION:

BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN

Daily at

9-30 P. M.

Matinee Shows on Wednesday Saturday & Sunday at 5-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
A VAUDEVILLE SEASON!
DIRECT FROM LONDON!
Madan Theatres, Limited Introduces the English Magician-Entertainer.
LOUIS NIKOLA
MYSTERY, AMAZING DEXTERITY
And HU OUR rom Start to FINISH!
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT!!!
THE GREAT AMERICAN RAG JAZZ TRIO
In an Extraordinary Ragtime and Jazz Vaudeville Show.
Booking at S. Rose & Co upto 6 p. m. After p. m. at the Theatre
Cinematinee at 6-30 p.m.
The Flapper Queen
MARGARITA FISHER
IN
"ANN'S FINISH"

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
A Picturization of the Famous play
By Sir James Barrie
An All British Production
THE WILL
And a Real Commedy
By Snub Pollard.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY At 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"WEALTH OR LOVE."
Produced by Madan Theatres, Ltd.
Written by India's Greatest Dramatist, Aga Husher Kashmiri.
AND
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"NUMBER PLEASE"
The Best Two-Reel Comedy
In Many Moons.

THE FIRST WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Present To-Night and This Week, the
OPENING 6 PARTS—6,000 FEET
of the powerful and thrilling Warner Brothers' Serial
"The Tiger Band"
(30 parts—30,000 feet.)
featuring the Dlare Devil Star
HELEN HOLMES
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
Four Shows To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m, (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

Messrs K. D. and Brothers
Present
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
The Superb Vitagraph Comedy Drama
"THE FORTUNE HUNTER"
(7 Reels 7,000 feet)
Featuring the popular Hand some Star
EARLE WILLIAMS
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT
5-30, 7. 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
RUTH ROLAND
IN
THE AVENGING ARROW
A swift lightning-speed serial of the WEST! A drama of a fearless and braves American girl. She rides like a demon and fights like a tigress.
FOURTH WEEK——THREE EPISODES.
Episode 8th. The Strange Poet
" 9th. The Auction Block.
" 10th. Outwitted.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Time
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICE as USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST DAY. FOURTH DAY
FOURTH MUSICAL CONFERENCE.
OF
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya
Tuesday the 13th December 1921.
5 p. m. Compititive Musical Concert of boys and girls under 12 years (for particulars see Hand bills.)
9-30 p.m. Illustrious Musicians will take part in, it.

The Alexandra Cinema
The thrill a minute Serial
The Smashing Barriers
featuring
The uncrowned King of the screen,
WILLIAM DUNCON
and
EDITH JHONSON
The popular idol of the screen.
Supplied by K. D. & Bros.
The Smashing Barriers
SECOND WEEK Episodes 4, 5, 6,
Sensational, smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless.
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices
The Alexandra Cinema
Bellasis Road, a few paces from the Byculla Club.

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA.
Girgaon Tram Terminus
SATI ANSUYA
BY
THE KOHINOOR FILM CO.
SATI ANSUYA
A Picture that had the record run of all the pictures. Pronounced to be the superb production.
SATI ANSUYA
A mythological drama depicting the story of Saintly and chaste Ansuya's life, the jealousy of Laxmi. Parvati and its consequences, the birth of Shree Dutt.
SATI ANSUYA
A Mythological Marvel
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

SPECIALISTS IN ALL SORTS OF
Travelling Requisites
D. KHAMBATTA & CO. EAGLE BRAND SUPERIOR QUALITY BOMBAY LEATHER & CANVAS GOODS MANUFACTURERS.
Telephone 5462. "KITBAGS" Telegrams.
Trial orders Solicited
Ganesh Mahal
KALBADEVI

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER
"The Refreshing fragrance of the Choicest flowers,"
Fragrant, Aromatic and Lasting,
A delightful perfume for the Handkerchief, Dressing Table and bath. It revives, delights and refreshes.
For sale by
B. K. & M. R.
PAUL & CO.
of 1 & 3 Bonfield's Lage, Calcutta
KEMP & Co., Bombay.
DEY & BROS., 32, Mogul Street, RANGOON
and all Chemists in India. 6

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 8th Dec 1921.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	11 13
Barle	19 75
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan.	17 15
March	17 14
May	16 95
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	16 50
May	16 48

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 7th Dec. 1921.

Months	To-days Price.
Nov.	10 67
Dec.	10 66
Jan.	—
Feb.	10 60
Mar	—
April	10 51
May	—
June	10 37
July	—
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 8th Dec. 1911.

Months	To-day's price
December	10 65
January	10 85
February	10 64
March	10 57
April	10 82
May	10 47
June	10 41
July	10 35
August	10 22
September	10 14
Oct.	9 87
Novembers	9 77

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 8th Dec. 1921.

Months	To-day's price.
Dec.	18 10
Jan.	18 25
February	18 40
March	18 60
April	18 70
May	18 85
June	18 90
July	19 00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 8th Dec 1921.

I. C. Bengal, Good	7 40
" " Fully Good	7 90
" " Fine	8 15
A. G. N. 1 Oocomra, Good	8 25
" " Fully Good	8 75
" " Fine	9 25
A. G. Broach, Good	8 0
" " Fully Good	9 30
" " Fine	9 80
A. G. Sclnde, Good,	7 30
" " Fully Good	7 80
" " Fine	8 05

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 9th Dec. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	4,000
" Forwarded	50,000
" Imports	44,000
" Stock	1011,000
Actual Weekly Sales	34,000
Water Twist	1/8
Printers cloths	41

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, 8th Dec 1921.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£ 128,400,000	No change.	
Public Deposits	£ 12,000,000	Dec.	£ 1,00,000
Other do	£ 142,700,000	Inc.	£ 12,300,000
Govt. Securities	£ 70,100,000	Inc.	£ 12,700,000
Other Securities	£ 80,600,000	Dec.	£ 2,100,000
Notes & Gold	£ 21,900,000	Inc.	£ 100,000

The Bank Reserve is 14 per cent. of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 9th Dec. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
" Exports to Great Britain	28,000
" " to Continent	12,000
Futures at New York Jan.	17 67
" " " Mar	17 65
" " " May	17 45
" " " July	17 01
Spot Cotton at New York	18 10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 00
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	17 05
" " " May	16 92
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 5/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	64 1/4

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	120,000
" Exports to Great Britain	60,000
" " to France and Continent	44,000
" " to Japan	56,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,380,000
" " Interior Ports	1,553,000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 10th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Future at New York Jan.	17 70
Mar.	17 70
May	17 50
July	17 06

London, 10th Dec. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 15/16 Quiet
Bar Gold	..
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/2 Unsettled

MONEY MARKET.

London, 8th Dec. 1921.

Rentes 3 p/c.	55 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/2
" 2 months hence	34 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—Forced bear sales closed uncertain.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd Ultimo.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 9th Dec. 1921.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 7/8
" " " 6 "	5 1/4
silver little Indian buying quiet but steady	34 3/4
Rentes 3 per cent.	39

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	167 1/4

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec-Jan Value	£ 17 7/8
" Tone Opened firm and dearer closed Easier	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Nes Dec. Value	28/3
" Months Jan.-April Paid	28/3

New York, 9th Dec. 1921.

Demand Bills	410 00

EXCHANGE.

London, 9th Dec. 1921.

On London in Paris	52 85
In Germany	772 00
In Italy	93 75

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 00
Christiana	28 13
Amsterdam	11 46
Switzerland	21 24

Liverpool, 9th Dec. 1921.

Mid American Cotton spot	11 35
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	20 00

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 8th Dec 1921.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	49/6
BARIL WHEAT 62 1-2 lbs.—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	57/6
AUSTRALIAN Nov.-Dec. Sellers	49 6
Tone:—Dull.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 1/4
Hongkong	£ 97
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.	£ 18
TONE OF LINSEED :—Inactive	
LINSEED, Argentine, (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Buyers	£ 9
COTTONSEED, Bombay (send delivered per ton) Afloat Paid	£ 18 1/2
TORIA PAPESEED Dec.-Jan. Quoted	£ 17 3/4
Tone :— low.	
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan. Paid	£ 16 1/4
" " Ja.-April Paid	£ 16
Tone :—Quiet. Tendency easy.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 67 3/16
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	£ 3 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£ 73 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 79 3 8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 90
Consols 2 1/2 %	48 7/8 X D.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 1/2 % Sterling Loan	56
Government Securities 3 %	49 1/2 X.D.
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 103 3/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	14 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	11 3/8
Tone :—Firmer.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16/6
Fine White. Java, C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	19
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	20
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	20/3
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/3
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Dec. 12.

To-day Reuter reported 3 points higher in New York futures, and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 467 and steadily advanced till Rs. 477 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 476½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 479. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 481 and after touching Rs. 484 closed at Rs. 482.

Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs 415 and steadily advanced till Rs. 425. The rate was Rs. 424 at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 411 and went upto Rs. 418 dropping to Rs. 417 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr.-January was Rs. 420 and March Rs. 333.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday last with a moderate inquiry for nice new Berars. About 4000 bales are reported to have changed hands on Saturday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5-30 p.m.)

Bombay, 12th Dec. 1921.

	Rs
Fully Good Broach April/May	482
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	330
" " Mar.	342
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	432
" " Mar.	423

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay 12th Dec, 1921.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach Abril/May	478
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	323
" " Mar.	336
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	416
" " Mar.	419

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 13th Dec 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	340	325	310	—	
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	436	426	411	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	466	456	441	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	451	441	436	—	—
Southerns	—	—	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 10th Dec. 1921.

Cotton	17637 Bales.
Wheat	146719 Cwts.
Linseed	Nil
Rape, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	4911 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1278 "
Castorseed	16 "
Rice	3549 "
Myrabollams	1085 "
Cottonseed	8461 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	236 "
Juwar	1834 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajra	1248 "
Coal	16071 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3 30 p. m. Bombay, 10th Dec. 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 11/16
Bank Demand	1-3 2 /32
Due Acceptances 3 m/s	1 4 3/16
Fcs. Demand	340
American Dollars	376
Hongkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	284
Japan	177
Singapore	177

Market :—Quiet

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-8-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 28 7-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 28-4-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 92-4-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement, Rs. 92-0-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 91-9-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London :—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3, 3/4.
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 1/3 25/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 3/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 13/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 27/32.
Tone of Exchange—Steady.
On Paris :—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 345.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 365.
Bank's Buying D. D. Frcs. 355.
On Japan :—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 177.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 170.
On Hongkong :—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 202
On Shanghai :—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 284.
On Singapore—Bank's sellin gD D Rs. 177.
On New York :—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 374.
London Gold ready Ss. 100-3.
London Silver ready d. 35 8.
London Silver forward d. 35-4.
Tone of silver—Stead—India and China bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dols. 4.14.
French Exchange—Frcs. 53.00.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 93 60
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 21.20.
Belgium Exchange—55.20.
German Exchange—Mrks. 760.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 60.
5 per cent. War Loan RIs. 85.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 97.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 76.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928. Rs. 101-4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 101/6.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1931, Rs. 101/6.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104/4.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 69.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 97.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 69.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 69..
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 97.

SHARES.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—
Market closed weak.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2850, Alliance 370, Apollo 122/8, By. Cotton 1420, By Dyeing 1710, Bradbury 121 oxd., Century 930, Cent. India 4780, Colaba Land 2700, Coorla 320 xd. Crescent 612-8, Currimbhoy 1630 xd., David 1585, Fazulbhoy 1615x. dd., Finlay 1800, Gokak 265, Ind. Bleaching 235 Ind. Malwa 717/8, Kastoorchand 1450, Kohinoor 3485, Meyer Sassoon 425, New Great 1195, New City 920, Pabani Shapurji 422/8, Simplex 970xd., Standard 2700, Swan 1490, Swadeshi 4810, Tata Mills 1625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 745, B. Burma 500, B. Burma N. I. 137/8 pr. B Tramway 130, B. Flour 16/0, B. Flour 1600, B. Steam 275 xd., Bundi Cement 43, Ind. Cement 315 xd. Katni Ord 275, Katni Ord 275, Katni Defd. 1420, New India 21, Tata Iron Ord. 77/8. Tata Iron Defd. 280, Tata Iron N. Ord. 67/8, Tata Iron N. Defd. 245, Tata Oil 90, Scindia 9.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

December 12.

S S City of Marseilles, Rigby, Birkenhead.
S S Lagan, Fako, Cardiff.
S S Indus Maru Nishimura, Kobe.
S S Burma Maru Kobayashi, Kobe.
S S Varela, Commack, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

S S Warronga, Rheems, Malabar Coast.
S S Dilwara, Babb, China and Japan
S S Wakasa Maru, Suda, China and Japan.
S S Wakasa Maru Suda, China and Japan.
S S Neuralia, Addenbrook, Antwerp, ets.
S S Asovan, Grandia, Colombo.
S S Clan Macnair, Williamson, Antwerp, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Plassy for London.

S S City of Marseilles :—The City Line steamer City of Marseilles, 5283 R. T. Rigby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Indus Maru :—The O. S. K. steamer arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

Indus Maru, 2701 tons, Captain T. Nishimaru,

S S Burma Maru :—The O. S. K. steamer Burma Maru 2827 tons, Captain A. Kobayachi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Varela :—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1931 tons, Captain F. R. Cammack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Dilwara :—The B I S N Company's steamer Dilwara 3459 tons, Captain T. P. Babb, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for China and Japan, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Wakasa Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Wakasa Maru, 3787 tons, Captain T. Suda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Neuralia :—Teh B I S N Company's steamer Neuralia, 5155 tons, Captain J. H. Addenbrank, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Macnair :—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnair, 3227 tons, Captain A. Williamson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, etc., with a general cargo.

EXPORTS

12th Dec. 1921.

S S Morea for London :—6 bales wool, carpets, A K Ebrahimmoff; 102 cwts. gum arabic, P. Kooverji and Co.; 24 bales cotton carpets, King King and Co., 53 jkgs. cinamon leagoil, Cox's Shipping Agency; 10 tons, caseins, Polson Mfg. Co.;

S S Morea for New York :—5 bdles lamb skin, M. Mubin.

S S Circassia for Liverpool :—300 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 1000 cwts myrabolams, B. Damjee and Co.; 123 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co., 55 bales cotton, B. Meyer and Co.

S S Circasia for Marseilles :—55 bales cotton B. Meyer and Co. a

S S City of Palermo for Liverpool :—56 bales wool, D. Koondanmul, 32 bale swool, A. A. H. Tyeb, 11 bales cotton, C. Choganmul.

S S Othello for Hull :—20000 cwts castor seed, Turner Morrison and Co., 2000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Rio Preto for Hamburg :—9750 cwts myra bolams, M. M. Chotani; 110 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.; 110 bales cotton fly. Khimji Visram and Co.; 2 bales hemp, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 330 bales cotton K. H. Kayani and Co.; 55 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.;

S S Rio Preto for Ghent :—55 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

S S Neura Lia for Hamburg : :2044 cwts myrabolams, D. Bhucanee and Co.;

S S G. M. Embiricos for Antwerp :—2900 cwts. bonemeal Croft Mody and Co.

S. S G. M. Embiricos for Genoa :—1001 cwts. linseed, Gorio Ltd.; 107 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S Levanzo for Genoa :—800 cwts. gingellyseed, Volkart Bros. 175 bales cotton, Voykart Bros.

S S Levanzo for Naples :—1000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Bros. 2000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Hwahyih for Hongkong :—231 cwts gum byssbath. E. S. Abdulkoon.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong :—100 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, I. David.

S S Dilwara for Shanghai :—1 case fox skin, Mir Ahd Said Ahmed and Co.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe :—600 bales cotton Nanlal Manilal and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand Co.; 500 bales cotton. Oz Kilachand Devchand Co.; 500 bales cotton. Ozu Burin and Co., 400 bales cotton C. Bomanjee and Co.; 1000 bales cotton Osaka Menka Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, R. D. Tata and Co.; 500 bales cotton Nissin Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Keishin Maru for Kobe :—1100 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha; 251 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Keishin Maru for Yokkaichi :—100 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Malay Maru for Kobe :—300 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha;

S S Burm aMaru for Kobe :—500 bales cotton R D Tata and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co.; 500 bales cotton Kilachand Devchand and Co.; 500 bales cotton Ozu-Burin and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.; 393 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Nanlal Manlal and Co.

S S Burma Maru for Nagasaki :—500 bales cotton, Osak aMenka Kaisha;

S S Burma Maru for Yokohama :—400 bales cotton, Nanlal Manilal and Co.;

S S Itaura for Kobe :—200 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.

S S Itaura for Osaka :—500 bales cotton, H. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Dec. 12.

S S Lanka from Badagara. Agents :—East India Steam Navigation Co. :—823 bags, dry cocoanuts, 5 bags oil cake; 4 tins pickles; 3 cases pickles; 1581 bags copra, 1 bundle betalnuts, 2 cases cocanut shell spoon,; 2 bundles, sandal wood.

S S Narkunda from Australia. Agents :—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. :—53 cylinders amonia, 188 cases canned fruits, 267 bags wheat flour, 3 cases leather, 115 cases biscuits, 41 cases pams, 55 cases preserved meat, 4 case condensed milk; 435 cases dripping, 176 pipes, tallow, 17 casks tallow, 10 cases tea, 200 bags green tea, 196 bars silver,.

BEHAR BLANKETS
COUNTRY MADE OF PURE SHEEP WOOL

		Rs.
Extraordinary A class..	9½ by 6 ft.	20
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Special class	8½ " 6 "	10
1st Class ..	8 " 6 "	7
Superior Class	7½ " 5 "	6
2nd Class ..	7½ " 5 "	4-8
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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 11.

The weather has been dry. A western disturbance is approaching the North-West frontier.

Forecast :—No large change.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th Dec. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		30.011
Temperature of Air	degrees.	79.7
Wet Bulb Thermometeter	"	71.4
Dew Point	"	67.8
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.675
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	08
Maximum temperature of Air	"	88 6
Minimum do do	"	74 1
General direction of Wind		E, ENE, NNW, NNE.
Movement o Wind from midnight to midnight do.	miles	159

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	17th Dec.	m 0 35	30 4
		0 32a	27 8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	17th Dec.	m 6 43	17 11
		6 34a	14 6

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th December, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Hissar and in excess at Rawalpindi. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is in defect. Night temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and nearly normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is lower than usual at Jacobabad; night temperature is below normal in central Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and at Bhuj, Bhavnagar-Para and Neemuch humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above normal at Varaval; night temperature is lower than usual at Bhuj, Deesa and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Saugor and in excess at Hoshangabad and at the latter station night temperature is lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded at Mormugao and clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is below normal at Mormugao but above it at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and northwest Hyderabad and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is lower than usual in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Skies remain lightly or moderately clouded over the greater part of the Peninsula and a disturbance from the west is giving light to moderate clouds in the Punjab and Rajputana.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain dry generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th December 1921.

Weather has been dry. A western disturbance is approaching the North-West Frontier.

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BOMBAY.

ARREST OF LADIES.

"BENGALEE" WARNS GOVERNMENT.

The "Bengalee" writes:—

The arrest of Mrs. C. R. Das and several other ladies at Burra Bazar on Wednesday last produced a very painful impression in the public mind. People thought as if the Police laid hands on their own mothers and sisters. We are sincerely pleased that under orders of Government, the arrested ladies were released late at night. Surely the British Government can have no quarrel with ladies, who must be left alone and unmolested. Are we to believe that the days of chivalry are really gone? We refuse to believe that things are half so bad as to warrant the arrest of ladies for doing propagandist work. Let the authorities remember that the least insult to their womenfolk is liable to be strongly resented by our countrymen. We believe with all the intensity of our oriental imagination and fervour that the place is really God-forsaken where women are not honoured and worshipped. The lesson is embalmed in the pages of our "Puranas" that ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey, where women are insulted. The Indian suffers meekly the whips and scorns of fortunes but he will roar like a lion when he sees that honour is not done to his mothers, sisters, wives and daughters to whom honour is pre-eminently due. We must therefore, raise a warning-note to the Government with all the emphasis we can command not to do anything that may derogate to the least extent from the honour with which we should like to see our women treated.

PUNDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

The "Bengalee" writes:—

Arrest and imprisonment, that is what we hear everyday from from all parts of the country. Pandit Motilal Nehru has been sentenced to simple imprisonment for six months together with a penalty of five hundred rupees. He was one of the foremost lawyers in the country and made immense sacrifices for the sake of his political convictions. The Panditji has not turned out a false prophet, for he wrote in his last circular to the Provincial Congress Committee that by the time the Congress met at Ahmedabad, many of its present-day leaders would be clapped in prison. How long, we ask, will the strong arm of repression be in operation? How long will the news of arrests and imprisonments continually assail our ears? With Pandit Motilal, Pandit Purshottom Das Tandon has also been imprisoned for eighteen months. He is a cultured man, a builder of modern Hindi literature and an earnest worker both in the political and civic fields. At the time of the Punjab imbroglio, he went up to the Punjab, leaving aside his profession and other public duties, to collect evidence of atrocities perpetrated on individuals. We regret that such men of light and leading are being visited with the rigours of imprisonment in these helpless days.

ASSN. FOOTBALL RESULTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 12.

The Association football results today are:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal one, Blackburn one.
Birmingham three. Oldham nil.
Bolton five, Manchester City nil.
Burnley one, Huddersfield nil.
Liverpool two, Aston Villa nil.
Manchester one, Bradford City one.
Middlesboro one, Newcastle one.
Preston two, Chelsea nil.
Sheffield one, Tottenham nil.
Sunderland four, Cardiff City one.
West Bromwich one, Everton one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley nil, Rotherham one.
Bradford one, Hull City one.
Bristol City two, Bury nil.
Clapton one, Wednesday one.
Crystal Palace nil, Stoke two.
Fulham one, Blackpool nil.
Leeds one, Notts County one.
Leicester one, Derby County one.
Nottingham one, South Shields nil.
Portvale nil, Wolverhampton two.
West Ham three, Coventry nil.

THIRD DIVISION.

Northern.

Barrow one, Chesterfield nil.
Southport one, Tranmere one.
Walsall two, Grimsby one.
Wiganboro three, Rochdale two.
Wrexham one, Crewe nil.
Halifax Town two, Accrington one.

Southern.

Brighton nil, Swansea nil.
Charlton two, Northampton two.
Exeter nil, Luton one.
Millwall one, Gillingham nil.
Norwich nil, Aberdale nil.
Portsmouth three, Plymouth one.
Queen's Park Rangers one, Watford one.
Reading nil, Brentford three.
Southampton one, Bristol nil.
Southend nil, Newport one.
Swindon three, Merthyr nil.

SCOTTISH.

Aberdeen nil, Saint Mirren one.
Airdreeonians nil, Partick one.
Ayr nil, Celtic nil.
Clyde one, Hamilton one.
Dumbarton nil, Falkirk nil.
Hibernians nil, Albion Rovers one.
Morton five, Kilmarnoog one.
Motherwell five, Clydebank two.
Queen's Park one, Hearts one.
Raith Rovers nil, Dundee nil.
Rangers two, Third Lanark one.

MR. E. STOKES.

DEMANDS TREATMENT AS AN INDIAN NATIONALIST.

On the evening of the 5th instant, I interviewed Mr. E. Stokes at his special request. He asked me to request the Press on his behalf to help him in obtaining the same treatment in jail as is accorded to Indian nationalists. At present he is living in the European ward, but, he says, he feels most uncomfortable there as he is in the midst of ordinary felons who are hostile to Indian aspirations. He does not care for the physical comforts which are available in the European ward and which would be denied to him in the Indian wards. He says, he wants an Indian atmosphere for his soul. He would be happy to have the Indian Jail food and sleep on the ground, and do other things which Indians under similar circumstances are made to do. I cannot give adequate expression to the mental agony which Mr. Stokes is feeling on account of his treatment as a "European." He particularly asked me to appeal to the whole Press, Nationalist as well as Moderate, to help him in this matter.

I conveyed to Mr. Stokes the offer of a friend to give any bail for him that might be necessary. While thanking the friend for his kind thought of him, he spurned the idea of being let out on bail with contempt. He told me he was not in the least sorry or surprised that he was hauled up, though he was not expecting to be called to account for the articles for which he had actually been arrested. Before he left home, he told his wife, that, as a nationalist, he was sure to find himself in jail before long.

He made enquiries about the several friends he has in the Congress movement in this Province and was immensely delighted to hear that, if possible, the recent arrests had increased their determination to work and suffer for "Swarajya". He was happy at the decision of the Congress to disobey the uncalled for prohibitive orders, and at how things were going forward in a calm and determined manner. His one great wish was to be put in the Indian ward, so as to be able to breathe an Indian atmosphere which was very necessary for the normal growth of his soul. He surprised me by saying that he could not see Lala Lajpat Rai and other Congress leaders or talk to them. He said he would have been as happy in their company or at least in their neighbourhood, as he was miserable where he was. I might mention that Dr. E. Lucas and Mr. K. L. Rallia Ram were also present at the time, and Mr. Stokes made an earnest appeal to both of them to get him removed to more congenial, if physically much less comfortable, surroundings.—"The Tribune."

Dec. 7, 1921.

THE LAST CALCUTTA HARTAL.

The last Calcutta Hartal, on the day (November 17) the Prince of Wales landed at Bombay was more successful than any previous one, Indian shops being closed and traffic of all sorts being generally at a standstill. A theory has been started that all this was due entirely or chiefly to intimidation. This is sheer nonsense. Some people may have closed their shops or stayed at home for fear of molestation, but it is not true that more than a million inhabitants of Calcutta were intimidated by the non-cooperators. But if the theory of intimidation be true, the non-cooperators must be admitted to be a greater terror than the police, the army, the guns and the airfleet of Government. It is true, non-cooperating volunteers regulated and stopped traffic according to their will in the streets—by intimidation if you like; but why could not the police restart traffic by the counter-intimidation? We speak of counter-intimidation because, after the *hartal* non-official volunteering has been declared unlawful, and parties of policemen etc., have been making a display of strength by parading the streets. But this has been in the nature of closing the stable door after the horse has been stolen, or let us say, intimidated away. By the by, though Bombay beat the record on the 17th November in hooliganism, it was immediately after a quiet and bloodless *hartal* in Calcutta that the Bengal Government, the first among all Provincial Governments, declared non-official volunteering unlawful. The implied challenge was met by hundreds of men registering themselves as Congress Volunteers and publishing their names.

We have no personal knowledge of non-co-operators intimidating or causing bodily injury or annoyance to others. But from reports received, we believe that some non-co-operators, a small fraction of the total number, have been guilty of violence, real or technical. But on the whole, true non-cooperators (as distinguished from the hooligan element, always ready to take advantage of any abnormal situation) have been non-violent. We are of opinion, therefore, that it has not been statesmenlike to declare non official volunteering unlawful. It is right and necessary to protect people in the exercise of their personal liberty. But for that purpose it would have been sufficient to deal with individual cases of interference with personal liberty as they occurred on the complaint of the aggrieved parties. It is not right to drive sedition underground as Sir Edward Baker declared he was not afraid of doing but did not care to witness the consequences.

Meanwhile there is greater and greater repression and the air is thick with rumours of still greater repression—of declaring the Congress an unlawful body, of the arrest of all Congress officers and workers, of the grant of arms licenses by the dozen to Angle-Indians etc. Dame Rumour is not generally given to measured and accurate speech but she has not been found an absolutely lying jade on all occasions.

It is up to all non-cooperaters to show that they can carry out the full programme of non-cooperation without "intimidation" or even without such organisation as may be misconstrued as intimidation.—"The Modern Review."

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

No Despair.

What will happen in the Punjab where Lalaji is to be imprisoned and in Assam where Messrs. Phooken and Bardolai have been already convicted and similarly in Ajmer where Maulana Mainuddin Chairman of both the Khilafat and the Congress Committees has been imprisoned?—such was the question asked by anxious inquirers. My answer was that the cause would progress for the incarceration of these chiefs. As a result of these imprisonments I should expect greater restraint, a greater sense of responsibility in these provinces. I should expect a greater output of Khadi, a greater awakening among the students and the lawyers. Bravery of the leaders must prove infectious, if we are fit to govern ourselves. We must rise higher with repression not after. It will pay a Government based on force to resort to repression each time people are cowed down by it even though they may revive in the end. Governments by force live for the day and thrive only upon repression. They die a natural death when their forcible measures do not answer the purposes for which they are intended. We never deserved our leaders, if after their withdrawal we could not make their spirit exhibit itself in and through us.

Shikh Immo ati n.

The Shikh countrymen are solving their own and India's problem. All their best men are offering themselves as sacrifice for the sake of their faith. In soldierly fashion one alter another they are seeking imprisonment without fuss and flutter and without the slightest violence. If the same calm courage continues, they will without a s' adow of doubt solve their own and with it also materially assist in solving India's problem. All India is watching with eager expectation this religious manifestation among the Sikhs.

R ward of Adoption.

It is surprising that so far as I know, no wire has been received by the Bombay Press regarding Mr. Stokes' arrest in Lahore. I see a paragraph in the "Tribune" referring to the event. I cannot imagine that no wire has been despatched about such a sensational arrest. My inference is, that the wires notifying the arrest have been suppressed or delayed as were the wires about the arrest of the Ali Brothers. Mr. Stokes was arrested on the 3rd instant at Lahore cantonment in connection with articles contributed by him to the "Tribune" as calculated to "spread sedition and promote hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subject." The District Magistrate offered to released Mr. Stokes on bail but he refused to be so released. There is a unique move on the part of the Government. Mr. Stokes is an American who has naturalised himself as a British subject and who has made India his home in a manner in which perhaps no other American or Englishman has. He rendered eminent services during the war and is known in the highest quarters as a well-wisher of the Government No one can surpect him of ill-will. But that he should feel with and like an Indian and bare his sorrows and throw himself into the struggle has proved too much for the Government. To leave him free to criticise the Government was intolerable and so his white skin proved no protection for him. The Government is determined to quash the movement at any cost. But it is beyond its ability to do so. Mr. Stockes' arrest perhaps demonstrates the weakness of the Government's case as not even Lalaji's does. Lalaji has no reward of war service to his credit. Lalaji is known to be "an agitator." He is not a white man, When therefore Mr. Stokes is put away the strongest suspicion arises in respect of the *bona-fides* of the Government case even in the estimation of an outsider.

Bardoli.

I have paid in the company of Maulana Azad Sobhani the much expected visit to Bardoli taluka. It has a population of nearly one hundred thousand. It has about 140 villages. It had about sixty-five Government schools. Of these fifty one have been nationalised. The Government schools are continued in some cases but have an attendance of less than 10 boys. The national schools have charge of over six thousand children including a few hundred girls. Hand spinning is compulsory in all these schools, thought it is not yet being regularly taught or practised. Most of the schools have been nationalised only during the past three months. In all the villages I found the women taking keen interest in the national movement. We met thousands of people and visited six villages during the two days of our stay. The majority of men were dressed from top to toe in hand-spun Khadi and a large number of women too were so dressed. Those who were not complained that they could not obtain Khadi. This does not however mean that the people either men or women have given up the use of their old foreign stock. Many, I am sorry to say, still use it for domestic wear. Much is still left to be done in the shape of manufacture of Khadi. There is a good number of wheels but very few looms in the taluka. The reader will be pained to hear that its staple crop is cotton which has hitherto been all exported. There is complete harmony between Hindus and Musalmans. The relations with the co-operators have not been bitter. The untouchables freely attend meetings. I have however suggested that it can hardly be considered satisfactory so long as the managers of national schools do not go out of their way to bring "untouchables" children to their schools and villagers do not take a personal interest in the welfare of these suppressed countrymen. Many liquor shops are deserted. From all the accounts received by me there has been little of no intimidation resorted to in order to achieve this very wonderful result. In two or three cases volunteers visited villagers, and on the parents hesitating to withdraw their children from Government schools, sat *dharna* and fasted until the poor bewildered parents had complied with their request. I told the workers, that even this kind of pressure bordered on violence, for we had no right to make people conform to our opinion by fasting. One may conceivably fast for enforcing one's right but not for imposing one's opinion on another.

There was too a social boycott of a liquor dealer who had not kept his promise. I have advised even against such a boycott among a people so helpless as ours. Strong public opinion must for the time being be our only remedy for correcting internal abuses. Social boycott such as stopping barbers, washermen, etc., is undoubtedly a punishment which may be good in a free society, but it becomes oppressive in a country which has for years been governed by force.

But I was remarkably struck by the almost completely peaceful manner in which the taluka of Bardoli has made a radical change for the better in many departments of life. It was an agreeable surprise, too, to find the movement being handled by elderly men who have never taken part in politics. The reader will be pleasingly astonished to find that all the wonderful work in Bardoli has been done by unpaid volunteers. Bardoli happens to be a taluka in which there are few paupers and most people have easy means of livelihood. This manifestation of public life is all the more remarkable on that account and is mainly if not entirely due to the utterly selfless services of a band of able and enthusiastic workers who only know to do or die. But in spite of all this great work I was reluctantly obliged to give my verdict in which Maulana Azad Sobhani fully concurred and which was accepted by the noble band of workers, that Bardoli, before it challenged the might of a great empire, must complete its Swadeshi programme to the extent of manufacturing sufficient hand-spun to clothe itself, must freely admit untouchables into the national schools and must be so far non-violent that solitary unarmed co-operators and English and other officials might feel absolutely secure in their midst. And these conditions, God willing, the good people of Bardoli have undertaken to fulfil in a few months' time. An elderly co-operator put down six months at the outside. An enthusiastic young man who knew what he was talking about put down the period at one month. I close this happy recollection of our visit to Bardoli by informing the reader, that several co-operators whom I met testified to the peaceful and zealous manner in which the volunteers had worked in this taluka which, let us hope, will still have the privilege, if necessary, of giving battle to the Government.

President Elect.

Lord Ronaldshay has addressed a homily to the President-elect and warned him in effect that if he does not behave himself at Ahmedabad, his Excellency will teach him a lesson. I know that it will not be the President's fault if he misses the lesson. He has sacrificed his all for his country. He is taking up the high office of President at the most critical period in the history of the country. He is tirelessly infusing new life into Bengal. He is preaching and practising the gospel of non-violence in season and out of season. He will need all the loyal co-operation that we can give him in his arduous task. It will be rendered light if all the delegates come prepared with full and fixed determination to prosecute the struggle to a victorious end in the face of every danger.

Delegates.

I am hoping that in every case delegates will have been elected in accordance with the Constitution. The delegates should thus be the real representatives of the electors who have had their names registered in Congress books. Where a delegate has been imprisoned, a by-election should take place to fill the vacancy. There should be a full house to pass the necessary resolutions. My ideal of a delegate is, that he bears a spotless private and public character, that he knows the condition of his district in terms of the Congress programme, that he knows hand-spinning so as to be able to teach it, that he habitually wears hand-spun Khadi, that he believes in non-violence as his creed for the attainment of the national goal and for the perpetuation of Hindu, Muslim, Shikh, Parsi, Christian, Jew unity, that he practises in his own person all that part of the programme of Non-Cooperation which is applicable to him, that he has prepared himself for imprisonment and placed at the disposal of the nation the bulk if not the whole of his time. In addition if he is a Hindu, he must have discarded untouchability and done some service during the year to the "untouchables" of his district. It is surely not much to expect six thousand staunch, true and fearless whole-time workers for the service of thirty crores of people. I would expect too the full proportion of Musalman and Shikh delegates. I hope too that every province will send a fair number of women and "untouchables" as delegates.

Men and Measures.

Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru has sent the following frank and full reply in answer to my inquiry regarding the charge brought against him by a correspondent of transferring his condemnation of the existing system of Government to its English authors and administrators:—

"I spoke on three occasions at the Provincial Conference at Agra. I cannot repeat the language I used, but I am very clear as to what I meant. On the first occasionk I protested against some veiled references to violence. Hasrat Mohani was our President and in his presidential address he expressed his dissatisfaction with the creed of non-violence. Several other speakers used violent language and apparently looked forward to a time when violence would have full play. All this took place on the Karachi resolution. I laid stress on the non-violent character of the struggle and said that Swadeshi was our only hope.

"On the second day I proposed the Swadeshi resolution. Notice of an amendment involving a boycott of British goods had been given. It was on this occasion that I probably used the phrases and words which have been misunderstood by Mr. Gandhi's questioner. My whole argument was that so far no way but that of Swadeshi had been shown to us to achieve our freedom. I dealt with violence and disposed of it. I then dealt with various other objections. I stated that I desired most earnestly to rid India of English domination and the Charkha and Swadeshi were apparently the only means to bring this about.

"I spoke a third time in answer to the amendment about boycott of British goods. I had opposed this amendment, and a very heated debate had taken place, about a score of speakers having spoken on either side. The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

"It is evident that I have been misreported by some papers. I have not so far seen any reoprt of my speeches and do not know which paper can have done so. My references to "English domination" or the "English Government" have been made to apply to the English people. I may have used the words "Angrejoko Hindostanse alag karna" or some such language, and the reporter may have seized hold of this without reference to the context. As a matter of fact, the very circumstance that I proposed to expel "the English" by Swadeshi ought to have convinced the listener that I referred to the system and not to individuals. It would be absurd to try to expel a single Englishman by the Charkha.

"I cannot of course say that my feeling towards Englishmen as such is entirely impersonal I hate the system, but some time in spite of myself I cannot help feeling ill-will towards a certain individual for some time at least, and sometimes the ill-will is transferred to the English people as a whole. But the feeling is always momentary. I am really surprised at the general absence of ill-will against the English.

"It is somewhat curious that the sentences to which exception has been taken occurred in a speech opposing a boycott of British goods. I opposed this on the ground *inter alia*, that it was opposed to the basic principle of Non-Cooperation, that it was based on hate and not love and so on No one who heard me and who understood Urdu could have gone away with the impression that I was taking part in a crusade against individual Englishmen.

"It is always difficult to differentiate between a man and his action I can well believe that if an Englishman insulted me, I would flare up and hit him. But I think this would be weakness on my part. I have not enough control over myself, I am apt to lose temper at the slightest provocation. I am occasionally very angry with Englishmen. But I have never experienced the desire to "expel" Englishmen as such. In spite of everything I am a great admirer of the English, and in many things I feel even now that an Englishman can understand me better than the average Indian."

The letter illustrates the danger of relying on newspaper reports. The late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta so dreaded the reports that he never made an important pronouncement except in writing. The late Mr. Gokhale used often to insist upon revising reports of his own speeches. If these masters of oratory were in danger of being misreported, what is to be said of those who make their speeches in Hindustani and have the misfortune to be reported in English? In spite of all the good-will in the world, reporters have rarely succeeded in reporting my speeches correctly. Indeed the best thing would be not to report speeches at all, except when they have undergone revision by the speakers themselves. If this simple rule were followed much misunderstanding could be avoided.

M. K. G.

GURDWARA REFORM MOVEMENT.

Sardar Harchand Singh Rais of Lyallpur, has issued a statement in the course of which he says that although he had already a great sympathy with the Gurdwara Reform movement at the bottom of his heart, yet owing to certain reasons, he could not take an active part in it. But the attitude of the Government in regard to Gurdwara affairs, as evidenced by the taking away of the keys of Sri Harmandar Sahib and the connected Gurdwaras, the seizing of the Sikh leaders holding a pure religious meeting, and sending them to jail has compelled him to throw himself heart and soul into the movement, and to prepare himself to make the greatest possible sacrifice to prevent the Government from interfering in their religious shrines.

With this intention he has come to Sri Darbar Sahib, Amritsar, and joined the Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee. He appeals to the religious feelings of the Sikh Community to work strictly according to the directions of the Committee without making any violence at all. He hopes their Hindu and Mohammadan brothers also will help them at that juncture.—"The Tribune"

Lieut.-Col. Sir George Roos-Keppel has been in a nursing home for four months suffering from heart and lung trouble.

MINERS AND T. U. CONGRESS.

INTERVIEW WITH SHET RAMDAS AGARWALA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JHARIA, Dec. 9.

Shet Ramdas Agarwala interviewed on the 5th instant by the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the A. I. T. C. held at Jharia, said naturally the Congress at Jharia was an absolute necessity for the miners. They feel now the strength of a powerful organisation working for their uplift. The holding of the Congress had undoubtedly done incalculable good.

In your opinion what is the condition of the miners?

Their condition is deplorable. They have not enough to eat, they are made to live like animals, their work is arduous and hazardous, there is no adequate provision for compensation for injuries—hardly any compensation at all—no provision for the education of their children, in short, the lives of the miners in the coal fields are half-starved and ill-fed. What do you think is the remedy?

The paramount need is good leadership and a strong organisation, working for the miners' uplift. The immediate measures of relief are sufficient wages, good sanitary huts fit for human habitation, opening of schools at every big colliery, adequate provision for medical reliefs. It is unconscionable that the miners should receive starvation wages while owners are making up huge profits for themselves and no one knows it better than myself, a large colliery owner.

Do you think as a large colliery owner yourself that the thousands under you have been receiving fair wages and just treatment?

No miner, whether under me or others, has been receiving fair wages and just treatment but the Congress has been as much a cause of disillusionment for me as for the miners. I feel that no colliery proprietor has any right or any reason to treat his miner, whom I call brother in any other way except as a human being.

Was the apprehension of the colliery owners to the possibility of an outbreak of violence in the coal fields justified?

Not at all. They are afraid that miners once organised would demand higher wages and better conditions, which they were not willing to concede. All talk of impending violence was pure camouflage.

What should the capitalists do now?

They should at once learn to treat their workers humanely. The days of autocracy, as far as the workers are concerned, are no more. Every encroachment on their rights will henceforth be fought inch by inch. The Congress should be an eye-opener to all concerned. Its effects will be far-reaching, not only in the Coalfields, but wherever there are workers' organisations in India.

What do you think of Mr. Baptista's invitation to the owners to co-operate with workers in arriving at a settlement?

Nothing better could have been done, as is shown by Mr. Pattinson's offer to help him in ameliorating the condition of the miners and in the offer made by the Secretary of the Mining Federation to do everything in their power to help the workers.

What do you think of the importance of the Trade Union Congress?

I believe that the salvation of India lies with the workers of India. They form the bulk of the population and working for the betterment of their condition means working for the salvation of India.

What should the workers do now?

They should form themselves into strong unions and hold fast to them. Without organisation they can achieve nothing.

Since you are supporting the workers' cause, do you intend to do anything yourself for the workers?

I am certainly going to give better treatment to my workers than any other capitalist. Whatever may have been my sins in the past my heart is with them. I feel that the workers are my countrymen and as a believer in non-violence I cannot allow my countrymen to be decimated under a horrible condition of employment. I wish the Trade Union Congress and its leaders to attain every success in their noble and humanitarian work.

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The Schrader Universal Valve Inside is the recognized standard for automobile and motorcycle tyres. In the United States alone more than a hundred tyre manufacturers have adopted it as regular equipment and its use has spread to every country where automobiles are in use. Each valve is tested twice under varying degrees of air pressure before it is passed for shipment. If your valve leaks it can only be because the rubber washer of the valve-inside is dirty. Oil, sand, fuzz if permitted to enter the valve-stem can damage the valve-inside. It is well to carry with you against this emergency a box of Schrader Universal valve-insides. Each box contains five Insides so packed that they must reach the consumer in perfect condition.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements

TO-DAY.

Mahim Fair Commences.
Annual Sale of Work, Women's University Settlement, at Mrs. Martins Bungalow, Malabar Hill, at 4-30 p.m. Fourth musical Conference.
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya as 9 a.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)..	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express..	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Vaat passenger	21 30	7 5

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Ateka daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Tyabji, of penumonia, at Matheran on 5th December.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at 375, Hornby Road, Fort.

"G." WARD DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

According to the resolution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee two Delegates have been elected from this Ward to the 37th Indian National Congress at Ahmedabad.

BAI BACHUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

At the Parel Charitable Dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Shet Kanji Cursondas, conducted by the Bombay Social Service League, the total number of patients treated during the month of November was 510, of whom 218 were women and 292 were children. The daily average attendance of patients was 24.

AN ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

An Elocution Competition for the present pupils of the New English School was held on Saturday and Sunday last in the School Hall under the auspices of the New English School, Old Boys' Union, Bombay, when nearly 45 students took part in it. In all 7 prizes, worth about Rs. 25, were distributed to successful candidates at the hands of Mr. Gulabchand Deochand on Sunday last in the Marawadi Vidyalaya Hall, Girgaum.

JAIN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the above Institution was held on Sunday. At Manhar Building in Princess Street under the presidentship of Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia, Solicitor, when Honorary Secretary, Mr. Narotam B. Shah, submitted an audited account and Balance sheet as well the Annual report for the year ending Ashad Sud tenth of Samvat 1977: which were unanimously passed. It was also resolved to keep the number of 25 Members of the Managing Committee with option to add two more if necessary and it was further resolved to commence the year for the working of the Institution from Kartak Sud First henceforth.

THE HIND-SEVAK CRICKET CLUB.

The 3rd Annual Social Gathering of the above Club was celebrated on Sunday last under the presidency of the famous cricketer, Prof P. Baloo. The programme opened with fine music which was followed by magic tricks. Then came the perusal of the Report of the Club by the Secretary, after which the president gave a lively speech on cricket and concluded his remarks by referring to the general growth of the Club during such a short period of its existence. A hearty vote of thanks to the chair and short refreshments terminated the happy function.

THE LIFE OF KRISHNA.

Before a large and distinguished gathering of members and well wishers of the Salle Francaise the Hon. Mr. Justice C. A. Kincaid, gave in French a lecture at once learned, popular and humorous on "Some episodes in the life of Krishna." He first proved the antiquity of the cult of Krishna at Mathura by a reference to quotations from Megasthenes' book on India, where the latter had been sent as an ambassador by Seleucus Nikator, a successor of Alexander the Great.

The lecturer then related some of the miraculous circumstances which accompanied the birth of Krishna and his childhood, the exploits of Krishna in battle, the foundation of Dwarka, Krishna's marriage with Rukmani and finally the death of the divine hero. The lecture was illustrated with nine pictures such as are a feature in many Indian homes. And Mr. Kincaid's conclusion was that Krishna was much less like Don Juan than like a hero of ancient Greece: he was a man of noble qualities, who did much good, killing monsters as Theseus did, fighting a hydra, like Hercules; Krishna is loved in India: young mothers laugh and weep when reading the tales of his childhood; young men want to become charriots as Krishna took Rukhmani; men of great and strong as he was; girls wish for husbands who may take them away in war charriots as Krishna took Rukmani; men of mature age would like to possess the wisdom which Krishna displayed when conducting the affairs of Dwarka.

BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the Professors and the students of the National College, Bombay, Deshbandhu C. R. Das, the President elect of the 36th Indian National Congress Pt. Motilal Nehru and others who are suffering for the cause of the speedy attainment of Swarajya, were congratulated and the College was closed yesterday in honour of the arrested leaders.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd attended the Concert of the Bombay Symphony Orchestra at the Excelsior Theatre in the evening of 11th December.

Lieutenant R. G. G. Byron has arrived at Bombay Government House on the 12th instant.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER 1921.

Entries closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 12th December 1921.

THE DECEMBER PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight.)

Mr. K. Shinde's Black Walnut.
Mrs. J. K. Mehta and Mr. S. C. Petit's Belle Syme.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Mist.
Messrs. A. S. Moloobhoy and E. D. Kazi's Cresset.
Mr. W. King's Love Glass.
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's Trostan.
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's Golden Treasury.
Mr. Vernon's Pine Park.
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's Cerago.
Messrs. F. G. Kennedy and E. C. Ramshaw's Tagamor.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Whit Week.
Mr. C. Vaz's Mimi.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Perfect Day.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Dialect.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Cheechako.
Mr. Heath's Viola.
Mr Heath's Mossley.
H. E. Sir G. Lloyd's Fussy.

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. W. King's Lively
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's Sweet Adare.
Messrs. Vernon and T. Harrison's Cyanite.
Mr. Vernon's Penny Pie.
Mr F. G. Kennedy's La Hague.
Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth's Verna.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Roi Grison.
Mr. K. Laljee's Glass Rock.
Mr. M. Goculdass' The Count.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Catchup.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Limehouse Lights.
Mr. Heath's Blackwater.

THE KENMARE PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Lomo.
Messrs. W. King and W. J. Reed's Thunder.
Mr. Vernon's Undies.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Pine Tree.
Mrs. M. C. Patel's My Patsey.
Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's Summer's Joy.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Sugarey Sam.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Lemon.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Cahir Lass.
Mr. Heath's She She
Mr. Bishan Narain Bhargava's May Lass.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs (On the Round Course.

Messrs. Noble and H. B. Sorabjee's Abadan.
Mr. A. S. Fezi's Limerick.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's Aflatoon.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Moderate.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Theara.
Mr. Ebrahi mKadum's Scipio.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Monarch.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Silver.
Mr. A. K. Dukayel's Vagrant.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's Tayeed.
Mr. M. C. Arsiwala's Ruddigore.
Messrs. A. M. Shamlan and S. N. Mahomed's Paleface.
Mr. A. M. Shamlan's Malabar.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Fareek.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Moon.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachi's Sunwar.
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's Aeroplane.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shafi's Cummer.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and E. M. Sulleman's Latiff.
Mr. Jamal's Lutchman.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Towfik.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Hoomayun.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Ashroff.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Small Diamond.
Mr. Felice's Faisal.
Messrs. H. Ebrahimjee and P. Sursingh's Gay Peter.
Messrs. N. Eli Patel and A. K. Glasswalla's Honeysuckle.
Mr. S. A. Yezdi's Unity.
Mr. Mark's Assurance.
Mr Ebrahim Gazee's Nasaralla.
Mr. Gubber Mahomed and Mrs. T. K. Irani's Malik Aswad.
Mr. W. King's Hindoostan.
Mr. Lantin's Last Day.
Mr. Feroze J. Mulla Feroze's Mooreed.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Adar.
Mr. M. H. Sharaballa's Persian Star.
Mr. S. Shivram's Red Ruby.
Mr. Malik's Tantalus.
Mr. Elia Abdulnor's Firjah.
Mr. A. K. Essa's Radiff.
Messrs. A. H. Mahomed and Yussuff Hohally's Tartar.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's White Rose.
Mr. Abdul Razak Obeyed's Good Boy.
Mr. T. A. Poonawalla's Searcher.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Prince Charlie.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Marmora.
Mrs. C. Bleach's Subeh Pasha.

THE BYCULLA PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Noble's Dublin.
Mr. A. S. Fezi's Nevermind.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Bhookhri.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's Dunbar.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's Romeo.
Mr. J. P. Caesar De Souza's Diamond King
Mr. Jamal's Ferry Boat.
Mr. Brave's Khailan.
Messrs. H. Ebrahimjee and P. Sursingh's Karam.
Mr. Mark's Centry.
Messrs. Hoshang Jamsetjee and N. M. Safdari's March Along (late Tiger).
Mr. Lantin's Beadmaker.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Four Aces.
Mr. Heath's Arthur.

THE STOCKTON PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs. 41 yards.

Mr Goodwill's Deslin.
Mr. W. King's Lively.
Mr. Brave's Pin Money.
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's Braganza.
Messrs. G. E D. Langley and A. Geddis's Like Magic.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and Tagore's Daphnis.
Messrs. F. E. D. Langley and Tagore's Florella
Mr. Rustom Cowasjee's Royal Band.
Mr. Rustom Cowasjee's Javelin.
Mr. Vernon's Anthracite.
Mr. Vernon's Some Scribe.
Mr. Gold's Mexican Eagle.
Mr. J. N. De Souza's Lord Jim.
Mr. Munshi Ali Mahomed Abdoola's Rueful.
Mr. B. A. Badsha's Milk Maid.
Mr. M. M. Karbhari's Greenfield.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Nerissa.
Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's Summer's Joy..
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Zea.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Moreen.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Vlinger.
Mr. K. Laljee's Glass Rock.
Mr. H. R Bilimoria's Rivolette.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Baronvale.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Forward III.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Limehouse Lights.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Bohea.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Merion.
Mr. Heath's Meg Merrilies.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Saunterer.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Final Proof.
Mr. Bishan Narain Bhargava's Lace.
Mr. Bishan Narain Bhargava's White Poppy.

A correspondent wires:—

Imam Saheb Bavagir and party delivered impressive speeches to the mixed Hindu and Muslim audiences at Upleta, Porbandar and Ranavar. About five thousand rupees were collected for the Khilafat Conference Funds. The party has arrived at Bantva on the 12th after delivering an address on Khilafat in Futisona. The party will leave Bantva for Rajkot and Jamnagar on the 13th instant.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

MORRIS RE-EXAMINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged Ivan Carter, the assistant accountant, the Vaccum Oil Company with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 8,300 odd belonging to James Godvin Morris, the complainant, who has been sentenced to death in the G. I. P. Murder case.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution while Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at Law with Mr. D'Cruz appeared for the accused.

Re-examined by Mr. Finan, the complainant said that he mentioned his intention to let the lorry out to a contractor. When he did not succeed in giving the lorry in contract to Vaccum Oil Company, the accused told him that he would take it over because as he said the earnings would help him in paying the Company. He gave him the lorry, as the accused said it would help him in his financial difficulties. He thought of killing two birds with the stone; of doing good to himself and the accused. He expected at first to get Rs. 600 per month after the business was put on proper working basis. It was not true to say that he did not care what happened to the lorry earnings. He never ordered the sale of the lorry and since his return from England he did not think of giving any loan to the accused. The accused said that on account of the work in the office he could not go to mortgage the lorry so he asked his brother to do so. The mortgage was affected by Alfred. Subsequently the accused informed him that the lorry was sold. Then he make arrangements with Alfred to have Rs. 12,000. They (Alfred and the accused) both agreed to pay that amount to him. They told him that they had spent the money on liabilities. He did not remember to have approached the accused or his brother for any financial aid for the purpose of his (complainant's) defence in the High Court. I did not pay him a single pie.

Thus Mr. Finan finished with his re-examination.

Inspector Finan said that there was another case against him (the accused) of criminal breach of trust in the Vaccum Oil Company. The counsel for the accused said that the money was spent by the complainant in defence in the High Court.

The case stands adjourned.

WATSON'S HOTEL MANAGER.

A GHARRYWALA'S COMPLAINT.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Hussein Dawood, a victoria driver charged Mr. DeLisle, and Gholam Ardesir for assault on the 24th of November last.

Mr. P. A. Mahale appeared for the complainant.

The evidence showed that on the 24th November last at 10-30 p.m. four European passengers engaged complainant's victoria from Watson Hotel to Parsi General Hospital where one lady who is a nurse got down. The remaining passengers then returned to Watson Hotel and went to their rooms upstair by lift and sent Rs. 2 for fare with a Christian servant. When the complainant said his legal fare was Rs. 2-4-0 the accused No. 1, it is alleged, came from the Hotel and assaulted the complainant by giving him four blows on the left side with the help of the second accused, a watchman of the Hotel.

The accused No. 1 having given Rs. 12 and accused No. 2 Rs. 5 plus the legal fare the case was compounded and the accused were discharged.

BANK OF BOMBAY CASE.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector R. Smith of C. I. D. charged Khushroo N. Banaji, a Parsi Merchant, with abettment of cheating in respect of Rs. 47,000 on the 20th May, 1919, 7th June 1921, and 22th Dec. 1919 being the amount of three cheques paid by the Bank of Bombay.

In the second charge K. N. Banaji and Motiram Jaykar were charged for abettment of cheating on the 28th April 1921 and 15th July 1920 in respect of Rs. 1,15,000 paid by Soonder G. Ranjit.

In the third charge K. N. Banaji, Motiram Jaykar and Soonder G. Ranjit were charged for conspiracy in cheating the Bank on or about 1919.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji Bar-at-Law, appeared for K. N. Banaji, and Mr. Pradhan appeared for Mr. Motiram Jaykar.

His Worship postponed the first case till the 21st instant while the other two charges were postponed "sine die."

A MARRIAGE INTERRUPTED.

Before the same Magistrate, Sergeant Merrifield charged Joseph Brown (25) an Indian Christian on the charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 1,307 13-0. on the 1st instant.

The evidence showed that Mr. C. E. Moberley, Manager, Messrs. McDonald and Co. gave the accused who was a clerk in the firm a bearer cheque for Rs. 1,307-13-0 for cashing it. The accused realized the money and made several purchases in preparation for his marriage and ran away to his native country Mangalore whence he was arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEATRICAL CHAT

A programme very much in the way of a complete change was presented at the Excelsior Theatre last evening, and quite a real bright and breezy Vaudeville programme throughout. We are now nearing the festive season, and we demand, in the way of entertainment, something with a "zip" about it. Last evening we certainly appeared to receive it.

On Saturday we referred to the stage gong belonging to the Waring Company. The American Rag Jazz Trio appear to have purloined it judging by the noise they 'kick-up.' However they are exceedingly good.

After a show there is very little time to compliment, or criticize individually in copy, for it's appearance in print the following morning, so we hold our remarks over for a future occasion.

By far the principal attraction of the evening of course was Louis Nikola. Coming from that veritable home of mystry. Ye Olde Maskelyne and Devant London. We prepared ourselves most decidedly for something very special in the way of 'magic art.'

We were never for a moment disappointed. Louis Nikola's magical inventions, his original problems and specialities are indeed wonderful. His "Comic Selectios", "Mental Phenomena," and "Hand Shadow Graphy" are very clever performances indeed.

We thoroughly enjoyed the show.

A special matinee for the particular benefit of the young folk would, we feel sure be largely patronised.

SUBJECTS OF INDIAN STATES.

COMING CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

A largely attended meeting of the subjects of Indian States was held last evening at the New Share Bazar Hall, Medows Street. Subjects of several Indian States were present and Mr. R. Venkat Ram was voted to the chair. In opening the proceedings of the meeting, the chairman briefly explained the need on the part of the subjects of the States residing in Bombay for active co-operation with their fellow subjects residing in the States in their efforts towards political progress. Their work would lie along the path of constructive statesmanship and he hoped that one and all of the subjects of the States in Bombay would bring to bear on their task an ample measure of sympathy and good will, and contribute in all possible ways towards the furtherance of the progress of the states.

Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta, with whom the idea of a conference originated and who has already rendered a great service to the States, explained at length the position of the people who were living under the administrations of the Indian Princes, and paid a tribute to the progressive administrations of Mysore and Baroda. Mr. Mansukhlal also outlined the work that was intended to be done at the conference.

The Chairman next mentioned that it had been considered desirable that the conference should be convened sometime after the Congress session and that Mr. Jinnah—than whom there could be no better person to preside at such an important gathering as theirs—had practically consented to guide their deliberations, and they would all feel grateful to him.

There was some discussion about the desirability of holding a conference in Bombay as early as possible. A resolution to that effect was moved by Mr. U. K. Oza and seconded by Mr. Manilal H. Mehta and on being put to vote it was declared carried unanimously. Another resolution about the formation of a Reception Committee was also adopted, and the Membership fee was fixed at Rs. 5. A Provisional Working Committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Mansukhlal R. Mehta, C. P. Nanavaty, R. Venkat Ram, M. H. Mehta, Prabhudas Modi, Keshavlal, and Gulabshankar Doulakya, (with power to add) to carry out the preliminary work of the conference. Before the meeting was dissolved, on the motion of Mr. Prabhudas, seconded by Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, a resolution condemning the tenor of the Viceroy's speech regarding protection to Indian Princes against criticism in the British Indian Press was passed unanimously.

"MEMBERS OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY."

TEN NON-COOPERATORS CONVICTED.

Mr. S. A. Kalami, a member of the Khilafat Committee, Bangalore, writes the following under date the 10th December:—

On the eve of the arrival of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales in India, there was a public Hartal at Bangalore. In connection with this 12 Mahomedans wore prosecuted before the District Magistrate and charged for having on the 17th November been members of an unlawful assembly and compelled a few shops, that were kept, open, to close down and prevented Motor Service Cars from plying for hire between the Bangalore Cantonment and the City. Out of 12 persons so prosecuted ten refused to give bail and chose to remain in jail during the course of the trial, on the ground that they were Non-Cooperators. The Secretary of the Bangalore Provincial Khilafat Committee sent round a notice requesting Musalmans not to collect in large numbers at or near the Court house and accordingly Musalmans refrained from going to the Court. Near relations of the accused were of course exempted and they were present. The Secretary and leading members of the Khilafat Committee watched the Court proceedings daily and saw that perfect peace and quiet was maintained by the Community. All the 12 accused were charged for the offences alleged to have been committed. Every one of them affirmed to be not guilty and refused to produce any evidence and otherwise detend hiself since they adhered to the principles of Non-Cooperation.

The District Magistrate gave judgment at about 3 p.m. on Friday the 9th instant, discharging two accused and sentencing the remaining ten to three months rigorous imprisonment each. Further, they were ordered to be bound down for keeping peace for 6 months after the period of imprisonment. All the prisoners heard the sentence with smiling faces and were taken away to the Central Jail under Police escort in the Motor Buss that was always provided for their conveyance to and from during the course of trial. The members of the Khilafat Committee and the relatives of the accused bid them goodbye with the usual salutations of "Allah-O-Akbar."

A DEMOCRATIC LEADER ON QUADRUPLE PACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. at 1 a.m., Dec. 13.

Mr. Hitchcock, a Democratic leader in the Senate and a member of the Foreign Committee, has declared that he sees no reason to oppose the Quadruple Treaty. He added that the treaty was very mild and good enough to get rid of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.,

Rao Bahadur Rane, the Administrator Sawantvadi State, called a public meeting in celebration of the Coronation Day of the Raja Saheb who graced it by his presence. Swami Lawanand was asked to address the meeting during the course of which he drew the attention of the Raja Saheb to the efficacy of the common salt treatment which he advocated as a preventive and a cure against Malaria which prevailed in the town.

KEMALISTS AND ENVER PASHA.

LATTER'S ACTIVITIES DENOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Dec. 12

Constantinope.—According to information received here with regard to the activities of the Agitators belonging to the Party of Union and Progress in Caucasia it appears that Enver Pasha's *coup d'etat* was not successful but his partisans are still very active in Batum. General Kara Bekir Bey commanding the Kemalist forces in the West has sent the Georgian Government a Note requesting it to put an end to the anti-Kemalist agitation in its territory failing which the Angora Government will consider the treaty of Kars void and will take the necessary steps.

The Kemalist Commissary for Foreign Affairs has also sent a Note to M. Chicherin pointing out that the attitude of the Soviet Government regarding Enver Pasha's activities in Soviet Russia is contrary to the Russo-Kemalist Treaty of Alliance.

It is reported from Anatolia that in view of Gneral Kara Bekir's determined attitude Enver Pasha's supporters have released the members of the Government.

KEMALIST'S NEGOTIATION WITH BRITISH DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Dec. 12.

Paris.—According to a Constantinople telegram, Rafet, the Kemalist War Minister, has been at Ineboli during the past week negotiating with the British delegation, and is now returning to Angora to consult the Cabinet. No confirmation of this, however, is hitherto obtainable in London.

ULSTER'S IMMEDIATE CLAIMS

LORD MIDLETON'S LETTER TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Dec. 12

Lord Midleton has sent a letter to the Premier urging that in the interests of the Southern Unionists the questions of dual taxation, provision of compensation for the losses during unrest and the necessity for completing the land purchases be cleared up before the transfer of Irish administration to Sinn Fein.

SOVIET'S STRONG HAND.

FOUR REPUBLICS SUPPRESSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Dec. 12

Paris.—A telegram from Constantinople says the Republic of the Caucasus has been suppressed and replaced by a federal Government with the seat at Tiflis under the Chief Commissary of the Red Armies. It is added that the republics of Georgia, Amenia and Azarbyan have also been Suppressed and will be represented by four members each in a federal cabinet.

The oil wells at Baku will be manged from Moscow..

DEATH OF LORD HALSBURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Dec. 12.

The death is announced of Lord Halsbury.

He was the 1st Earl of Halsbury (Cr. 1898). He was Lord Chancellor for the decade 1895-1905 and President of the Royal Society of Literature. He was 98 years of age when he died.

COAL FOR INDIA.

GOVT. OF INDIA IN BRITISH MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec 12.
Recd. at 1 a.m., Dec. 13.

The reports circulated in London and Cardiff that a quarter million tons of Welsh coal are wanted for shipment to India within a month are described as absurd and impossible.

It is stated that Government of India is in the market for this amount of coal, contract to run from December 31st, 1921 to January 1st 1923, and that the rates for the contract have been lodged, but nothing definite has yet been done.

KOREA'S CASE.

CLAIM TO PRESENT TO CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. at 1 a.m., Dec. 13.

Washington.—The Korean Commission announces that it has field with the Conference a brief in support of Korea's claim to the right to present her case to the Conference, and says that with the brief went a warning that if the Conference adjourns without a settlement being made of the Korean problem, it will leave the "Asiatic Alsace-Lorraine" to plague its conscience, threaten its peace and disturb the finality of every adjustment in the international relations.

Major-General Sir John Davidson has left Bombay Government House, on the 11th instant.

Mr. C. R. and the Hon: Mrs. Hoare and Professor C. H. Van Tyne of Michigan have arrived at Bombay Government House on the 11th instant.

THE QUADRUPLE AGREEMENT.

WELCOMED EVERYWHERE.

COMMENTS FROM DIFFERENT QUARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 12-15 a.m., Dec. 13.

For the first time in history, the United States has concluded a treaty with European and Asiatic powers for political purposes in a quadruple pact, which is welcomed, whole-heartedly in London as being of far-reaching importance to the Empire and the world, and as abolishing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which was a stumbling-block in the Anglo-American relations, on only terms which Japan could regard as satisfactory, and which Britain could feel would be honourable.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the news has sent a thrill of joy and hope rounds the world.

The "Morning Post" exclaims "The real thing at last!"

The "Times" observes "Never has a document of greater promise to mankind been approved of before."

The "Westminster Gazette" remarks "We have emerged from the nightmare of misunderstandings."

The "Daily Mail" asserts that the world friendship stands to be greatly strengthened by the treaty.

The "Daily News" states that it could not be better. When Germany and Russia are included in a similar agreement, there will be hope for civilisation.

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Dec. 12

The British press rejoices at the Quadruple Agreement.

The "Observer" while regretting that it is not a full tripartite alliance of the Pacific, which, it hoped, to see but a structure less determinate and compact, says, it has fixed definite starting point for the re-ordering of chaos.

One wing of the world which was nearly ruined has been rebuilt and we have not merely a plan but a concrete and successful example for rebuilding the older part.

"The Times", however, remarks that the Agreement is comically like Articles ten, eleven and twelve of the Covenant.

JAPANESE PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Dec. 12

Tokio.—The Agreement is enthusiastically welcomed in Japan where it is believed that it will heighten Japan's international standing and enable her to develop peacefully and economically.

AMERICAN PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Dec. 12

New York.—The American press generally welcomes the Quadruple Agreement. The "Herald" says it is quite a gentleman's agreement which will work and adds that it is big with promise respecting all other international problems.

The "Tribune" which is a republican points out that the Agreement is quite different from the League Covenant because it does not recklessly impose extended obligations upon the United States, nor does it entrench upon sovereignty by giving the international body the right to summon America to war.

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 12-15 a.m., Dec. 13.

New York.—Discussing the Quadruple Agreement in the editorial column, the "Tribune" says "To have terminated the Anglo-Japanese Alliance without offence either to Japan or Britain, is a diplomatic achievement of greatest importance. Concerts of this sort need not be limited to Pacific, they can be extended to other parts.

The "New York Word" says that any firm step forward naturally leads to others. "We see next happily foreshadowed in Mr. Hughes' hope that an appropriate agreement will follow with regard to China."

The "New York Times" considers that the Treaty is sound and commendable. It has been concluded for good purposes. The Senate should ratify it without hesitation. The Conference must now draft the treaty or agreement assuring China against encroachments on the independence of her territory.

SIR GEORGE ROOS-KEPPEL DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Dec. 12

The death is announced of Sir George Roos-Keppel.

Lieut.-Col. Sir George Roos-Keppel was born in 1866. After a distinguished military career in the Indian Army he became the Chief Commissioner of the North Western Frontier Province in 1908. He took an active part in numerous benevolent institutions, during service and after, especially the League of Mercy and Red Cross Society. Prior to his demise he was, for four months, in a nursing home suffering from heart and lung trouble.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 13, 1921.

THE REMEDY.

There is no doubt that the campaign of repression, in full swing, in various parts of the country has shocked the better minds of the Moderates and Co-operators. The telegram of Mr. Raza Ali to the Viceroy is only one of the outward signs that the policy of repression has driven deep into the minds of the supporters of the bureaucracy the conviction that at last a stage has arrived in the political evolution of the country when they can no longer remain mere languid spectators, hugging to their bosom the fond hope that things will right themselves somehow. Mr. Raza Ali's telegram shows that the sense of danger has begun to dawn upon him and those who, like him, have hitherto stood out of the Congress, and that they will, in honour bound, refuse "to acquiesce in a reign of terror being established in India." The task before them is clear. We publish elsewhere a message from our Calcutta correspondent who refers to a letter written by Mr. A. C. Bennerji to the "Servant." If Mr. Bannerji is, as he claims, authorised by Sir Surendranath Banerji to state that the latter is not responsible for the repressive policy inaugurated by the Government, then there cannot be a greater proof of the futility of the "Reforms" than this. The country rejected the "Reforms" because it felt they were not enough to prevent the enactment of another Punjab. The Moderates contended otherwise. The present campaign of repression, though it is being conducted under the cover of law, is not less deserving of condemnation, as violating the elementary rights of the people, than the Punjab nightmare. How have the Councils helped us to prevent the inauguration of this campaign? It is stated that several members of the Bengal Legislative Council will resign. That is the only step which a self-respecting Indian can take at this hour of crisis for his country. If Sir Surendranath does not endorse the policy of his Government, his duty to the people, whom he says he represents, is to resign. So must all members of the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly and the provincial Councils, who feel for the country and who want to secure the abandonment of the repressive policy. If, after resigning, they go to the Congress to "capture" it, they will be welcome to do so. But they must first prove their *bona fides* to the country.

It is interesting to note that, at this time, there are others also—Englishmen, for example, who strongly disapprove of the policy which Government are pursuing. Writing in the "Indian Review," long before Government took to indiscriminate arrests of public workers, and the practical suppression of the Khilafat and Congress agitation, Mr. H. A. Popley pointed out "that the way out of the present situation is not by repressive measures." "Repression will," Mr. Popley continues, "gradually estrange even the moderate elements, however much they may for the time being acquiesce in it as necessary." And it requires no deep political insight into the minds of men to realise that it is true even of the Indian Moderate. Mr. Popley, who has brought a sympathetic outlook to bear on his study of recent Indian situation, realises that there is bound to be unrest, and probably disorder as the new condition of things comes into existence. "When a people advancing in knowledge and prosperity finds itself ruled, even if efficiently ruled by a class, it is sure to grow restive, and troubles may be expected" says Viscount Bryce. "The only place for an honest Indian is the jail," says Mr. Raza Ali who reminds the Viceroy that "each senseless arrest brings new followers within the Non-co-operation fold and is followed by secessions among Government's friends and well-wishers, for whatever may be the differences of opinion among the Indian political parties, nobody can reconcile himself to a suppression of the Congress and the Khilafat movements." That is the bare truth, though it may seem unpalatable to the bureaucracy. The arrests, instead of damping the ardour of the workers, have stimulated among the people a more intense desire to serve the motherland, and many even of those who have hitherto been accounted timid or lukewarm, have begun to respond in a measure that augurs well for the future of our political progress.

But the question remains yet to be answered: "Is this going to be the end of all trouble?" So far as the Government are concerned, repression may seem handy, but in the peculiar circumstances of the situation, it fails to answer the need of the hour. We have put forward the suggestion not yet heeded by the Government that a Round Table Conference should be summoned, to which the task of settling the outstanding political differences between the rulers and the ruled should be referred. There is undoubtedly scope for such a conference, but we must add that Government must approach the matter in a mood of sincere penitence. They must be able to say to themselves and to those who are called upon to arbitrate upon the differences, that they refuse to trust to force, where Justice should be the guide, and are prepared to negotiate with the accredited leaders of the people for a lasting settlement on the basis of mutual trust and good-will. We feel sure that if Government approach the question in a spirit of sincerity and give guarantees of their *bona fides*, the leaders of the people will be only too ready to meet them in a spirit of genuine good-will. It remains then for the Government to realise, not merely in platitudinous utterances but in actual practice, that "the time has gone by when it was possible for any Government in India to impose its will by mere force upon the people," and that statesmanship lies along the path of understanding and agreement. The policy of repression will not create the atmosphere that is best suited for such understanding or agreement between the Government and the people but will inevitably tend to widen the existing gulf. If we may recall the oft-repeated words of Gokhale, it is for Government to show by their conduct that "what the situation really requires is not the policeman's baton or the soldier's bayonet, but the statesman's insight, wisdom and courage." And no Government, much less the Government of India, can ever recall opportunities that may thoughtlessly, callously and in a mood of wrath be allowed to slip by. Whether the Government bring to bear upon their task the statesman's insight wisdom, and courage or proceed with repression and supression, the duty of the people is clear. They must follow the lead of the Congress and remain non-violent whatever the provocation and whatever the sufferings and the sacrifices they may have to undergo.

THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

The Railway Committee's Report has been published and would have received considerable attention if the country's mind had not been so fully occupied by urgent political issues. At the outset we must say it is a matter of profound satisfaction to find that the Majority Report has conceded the Indian demand for State Management of Railways. It is but natural that Indian publicists, like Messrs. Sastri and Purshotamdas, should have urged the Indian view of the matter but the country must be grateful to such an eminent railway authority as Sir William Ackworth, the Chairman of the Commission, who has thrown the whole weight of his great name and of his sound, unquestionable judgment in support of the Indian claim with an impartiality which is admirable. It cannot be said that the Railway Committee, which has cost this country several lakhs of rupees and which worked both here and in England for several months, had not ample opportunities of sifting the issues. Nor can it be said that a most serious attempt was not made by the existing companies and by those Government officials, who find the continuance of existing companies a source of profit and power, to bolster up the orthodox official tradition in support of company management. In view of this the adherence of three Englishmen to Indian opinion is as laudable as the defection of Sir R. N. Mukerjee in favour of company management in the teeth of solid public opinion of his country is deplorable. The Majority Report bears evidence that the members responsible for it have very carefully weighed the question of company management and have definitely and finally condemned such management as unsuitable for this country and as opposed to the best interests of its transport and trade. After such an emphatic and convincing condemnation it would be surprising if vested interests were to pull wires at official head-quarters to avoid immediate action. Yet we regret to learn that attempts are bing made, particularly in Calcutta, to be little the conclusions of the Majority Report in this direction. In the march of this country towards the realisation of her cherished political dreams the Report of the Railway Commission is but a passing episode. Yet we think it necessary to utter a timely warning to Lord Reading's Government not to trifle with public sentiment any more and not to permit interested opposition to tie considered views of the public in the direction of State management. To prolong artificially the existence of companies which have secured altogether unequal advantages, which have done their best to strangle Indian enterprise, which have humiliated Indians by relegating them to subordinate positions, and the breakdown of whose efficiency, which was at no time very great, had to be acknowledged even by the Government themselves during the war ,will be nothing short of tht gravest blunder. If the Government want the Indian public to regard the railways not only as valuable assets and scurces of valuable revenue but as a national instrument for assisting Indian enterprise and trade, then they should forthwith put an end to the mismanagement of these vast public assets by irresponsible Agents working under nominal Boards sitting six thousand miles away and looking to little else but their immediate profits.

Those of our countrymen, who have gone to the Legislative Assembly against the clear dictates of the Indian National Congress, must justify to the country their defection by at least achieving some solid result instead of repeating like gramophones stale official views, and if they wish to do so, the publication of the Railway Committee's Report affords them at least one very clear direction in which they can bestir themselves. We trust their efforts will not be directed, in the first instance, to the creation of new and expensive posts as suggested by the Railway Committee's Report, and we hope they will not regard the appointment of a Committee with their own nominees thereon as the end of their responsibility. The recent announcement that the Government have appointed a Committee to consider the question of railway finance makes such a warning necessary. We shall watch with interest the working of this Committee, but we are inclined to suspect that, thwarted in their attempt at securing the verdict in favour of Company management from the Railway Committee, vested interests and official quarters are now attempting by their usual dilatory methods to delay or to avoid immediate action through this Committee. In the personnel of it we see very few financiers, and whatever other conclusions they may come to, we trust they will steer clear of the dilemma which will be presented before them in connection with the expiry of the contract with the East India Railway Company. The original resolution of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, which focussed the country's demand for State Mnagement, referred to this contract and the manner in which it was renewed for a period of five years pending this enquiry was due to the inability of Lord Chelmsford's Government to withstand the pressure brought upon them by vested interests in India and financial interests in England. Any repetition of this would be regarded as a deliberate injury to Indian interests and it is up to the members of this Committee to avoid conclusions which may be used to thwart public opinion. The Government of Lord Reading must not assume that because the mass of the country is agitated over political issues they are unmindful of insidious efforts to strike at their interests in other directions.

A TRIBUTE.

The following tribute Non-co-operators operators from quarters which till yesterday were disposed to scoff at their professions of non-violence is worthy of note. The "Leader" while noticing the wonderful restraint displayed by the citizens of Allahabad subsequent to the arrest of the local Congress and Khilafat workers writes:—

Evilly disposed persons were not lacking who were looking out for an opportunity to do their nefarious work, but the citizens, though stirred to their innermost depths, remained wonderfully calm and collected. Pandit Motilal Nehru, while in custody, also exercised his restraining influence, and the leaderless non-co-operators remained true to the principle of non-violence. We have had opportunities of gauging the feeling among sections which have not allied themselves with the non-co-operation movement, and we regard it as our duty to tell the authorities that even they were deeply affected. The feeling of resentment is very widespread, and the absence of any abnormal manifestations of excitement ought not to mislead the Government as to the real state of affairs. Its position has been distinctly weakened by the sweeping arrests that have been made. The hammer-stroke has not cowed down the people. The high character and the cool courage of those who have been sentenced has not failed to appeal to the popular imagination. We fully trust that the admirable self-restraint that has been shown in the most trying of circumstances will be retained and that nothing will be done to betray the cause of non-violence.

If our contemporary and others of like persusation had, instead of distrusting all along the motives of the leading non-co-operators and describing them as anarchists in disguise, chosen to accept the word of the Non-co-operators regarding their pacific intentions, they would not have had to feel surprised, albeit agreeably, at the turn of events. However, the understanding, though late, is welcome .

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Stokes' Request.

Mr. Stokes of Kotgarh, who is under arrest for alleged seditious writing, has not yet been convicted and sentenced. But Mr. Stokes' anxiety appears to be not whether he will be convicted or even when he will be convicted, but that when he is convicted and imprisoned he should be accorded the same treatment in jail as is meted out to Indian Nationalists. At present he is living in the European ward in the Lahore Jail, but, according to a Punjabee gentleman who interviewed him Mr. Stokes does not at all feel comfortable there, in spite of the superior physical comforts provided for European convicts and denied to Indian prisoners. Mr. Stokes says he would feel vastly more comfortable if he were placed in an Indian ward in the company of Indians, given Indian jail diet and treated in all respects as if he were an Indian. Since the Jail authorities have sometimes no objection to Indian prisoners of "status" being given European diet and being placed in the European ward, we think they should not raise any objection to meeting the wishes of Mr. Stokes in respect of the diet and other treatment he is anxious to have for himself. It would be an act of positive kindness on the part of the jail authorities to do so and we hope that no red tape or any false notion of official prestige will stand in the way of meeting Mr. Stokes' wishes.

Executive and Judicial Functions.

If any question deserves to be treated as a "Central" subject it is the question of the separation of the executive and judicial functions in administration. Yet the Government of India, by a process of logic, which is difficult to follow, have managed to shunt the problem to the sphere of the provincial legislature. If the Government of India had frankly confessed that they had not the wherewithal to put the scheme into effect throughout India, one could have appreciated their suggestion that those of the provinces which were confident of shouldering the burden should undertake to put the scheme into operation. But frankness, unfortunately, is not a strong point with the Delhi demi-gods and one has to put up with all sorts of lame excuses. It is not difficult to understand the reasons for the Government of India's simulating an attitude of sympathy towards the question, while doing nothing in practice to help towards its solution. Government are fully aware that most of the provincial exchequers are empty and even if the fullest discretion were allowed to the provincial legislatures to put the scheme into execution. they would be unable to do so, at least for the next few years. for the simple reason that they cannot undertake the expense of the experiment. But the Government of India lose nothing by appearing to be sympathetic towards the whole question.

A Correction.

The second sentence in our leading article of yesterday ran as follows: "The sentences in some cases have been received with calm cheerfulness." It should obviously have been: "The sentences in all cases have been received with calm cheerfulness."

Law and Liberty.

The "Indian Daily News" writes.—

"But Lord Reading was led astray into one really thorny path. This is where he started a discourse on Liberty and Licence. "Liberty", His Excellency laid down "consists in doing that which you wish consistently with your regard for the rights of others and that consequently means for the laws of your country which are there for the protection of its citizens." It is to be feared, others will readily join issue with him and suggest that there are laws and laws and if laws curb liberty, they hardly command respect. That is how passive resistance originates. Dr. Clifford was as law-abiding as any one of us, yet he refused to submit to the will of the law-making minority and resorted to passive resistance because he thought the law against which he protected had the effect of trenching on his liberty. And as law is more often than not manipulated by legislators and lawyers, the definition of the term Liberty is apt to be always faulty."

Compulsory Primary Education.

In the statement submitted by him to the committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to consider and report on the desirability of introducing free and compulsory education in Municipal and rural areas of the Presidency, the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri makes clear how the bogey of finance need not be trotted out to defeat a measure of such vital importance to the community. Leaving out of consideration girls of school-going age for whom Mr. Bhurgri wants compulsion on a permissive basis in certain selected areas, the total number of boys of school-going age will come to 10 lakhs 25 thousand. Of these 1,80,000 belong to Municipal districts, 6,50,000 to first class rural districts (villages with a population of 500 and over) and 2,00,000 to second class rural districts (villages with a population of less than 500). About three-fifth of the boys under the first two divisions are already receiving instruction, leaving a total of 3,30,000 who grow in ignorance. Mr. Bhurgri would give five years for a scheme of compulsory education to embrace the latter in its fold. When we turn to the second class rural districts, however, illiteracy assumes alarming proportions, because only 10 per cent. of the boys of school-going age are found receiving any instruction. It is here that much lee-way has to be made. Mr. Bhurgri, erring on the side of caution, would be satisfied if ten years would make this class literate. He, however, does well to point out that much of the financial difficulty of the Education Department is of its own making. As he says: "I believe too much importance has so far been given to buildings and much money spent on them. A Commissioner of the Central Division once described the procedure adopted for obtaining necessary sanction to school plans as, "a veritable game of departmental batt'e-door and shutt'e-cock." This does not mean that the educational programme can be pushed for a song, though there is room enough for economy by employing the double shift system. To the naive question, "should Government contribute a fixed proportion of the total expenditure on compulsory education and, if so, what proportion?" Mr. Bhurgri gives the following spirited answer: "The proportion should be two-thirds of the total expenditure. If one were to calculate the proportional rise in various heads of expenditure whether provincial or imperial, and compare it with the rise in the expenditure on the promotion of primary education, the latter would be negligible in comparison, and would reflect little credit on the British Rule in India. . . . . One's blood curdles when one contemplates upon the deliberate connivance, indifference and negligence of the past Governments of this country in this matter on the plea of 'no funds.'"

WANTED A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

A COOPERATORS' MANIFESTO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12

Four members of the Imperial Legislative Assembly, Messrs. Mazoomdar, Rangachariar, Iswar Saran and Neogy, have issued a statement regarding the grave political situation that has arisen and to the way it is being handled by Government. They point out that discontent is general, and widespread and rapidly growing in depth and intensity and feel that methods suggested and adopted by some leaders are open to serious objection. The statement proceeds that, in view of the nature, risk and danger of the present situation the policy which has been inagurated by Government is utterly futile. For the time being it might produce an outward calm but it will only drive forces of unrest underground to reappear after a time in a new aggravated form. They, therefore, earnestly urge the abandonment of the policy which, if persisted in, will alienate the sympathy of those who despite disappointments are still prepared in the country's interests to give the Government their discriminating support. They recognise, the welfare of the country depends on the maintenance of peace and order and deeply deplore the excesses committed by some and appeal to them to pause and consider the danger of their course which is apt to produce confusion and chaos. They fail to discover any sign of constructive programme on the Government's part and consider any further delay in its formulation will only increase the complexities of the present situation. They call attention to amazingly rapid changes which are taking place in India and urge Government to call a round-table conference of leaders of all shades of political thought in the country. By this Government will have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

MR. ASAF ALI ARRESTED.

Just before going to the Press an Associated message from Delhi was received which says Mr. Asaf Ali with 53 volunteers were arrested for being the members of National Volunteer Corps.

"MACHINERY OF NEGOTIATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you permit me, as an Irishman, to thank you for your leading article "Irish Free State" in your issue of the 9th instant, and as a humble friend of India to join you in your suggestion that the Viceroy in India should immediately put into action the machinery of negotiation to adjjust India's rightful claim to that manly national independence which is being woefully misconstrued, but which, if rightly understood and appreciated and directed will convey yet another item of "splendid news" to His Majesty King George, and leave 350 million people smiling in happy contentment with their King in another "Free State" within the group of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

What a message that would be for the "Ambassador of Peace" now among us to carry back with him at the end of his Indian tour!—Yours etc.

PRO REGE, ET GREGE.

Thomog, December 10.

ARRESTED WORKERS.

THEIR MESSAGES.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

CONTINUE NON-VIOLENT NON-COOPERATION.

To my comrades and countrymen:—

Having served you to the best of my ability while working amongst you it is now my high privilege to serve the Motherland by going to jail with my only son. What shall I say of him to you, who know him so well? I am fully confident that we shall meet again at no distant date as free men. I have only one parting word to say. Continue non-violent non-co-operation without a break until Swaraj is attained, and enlist as volunteers in your tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands. Let the March of pilgrims to the only Temple of Liberty now existing in India, which has escaped sacrilege at the hands of the bureaucracy, viz., the jail, be kept up in uninterrupted stream, swelling strength and volume as each day passes. Adieu!

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL TO HIS COLLEAGUES.

"KEEP THE FLAG FLYING"

To my colleagues of the U. P. Congress Committee:—Some days ago, you did me the high honour of appointing me General Secretary of the Committee. I have not been able to serve in that capacity for long. To-day, a higher honour and a greater service await me; and I welcome it with the conviction that you will carry on the work of the Committee more vigorously and successfully than my co-secretaries and myself were able to do. It has pleased Providence to give this Province a chance of leading the fight for Liberty. May you, the representatives of the people, prove worthy of this high trust. The work of the Provincial Committee must on no account suffer. Workers from the districts must come to the head-quarters and keep the flag flying at the citadel. I trust that there will be a full attendance of members at the General Meeting on the 13th in Allahabad.

Theirs will be a great responsibility. May God guide their deliberations and give them strength and wisdom. One thing I would have you remember. There can be no compromise or parleying. This struggle must end and can only end in complete victory for the people. Any weakening, any giving up of the principles, will be a betrayal of the thousands who have given of their best for the cause. "Au revoir." We meet again, I hope, as free men.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL TO THE CITIZENS OF ALLAHABAD.

Friends,

I go to jail with the greatest pleasure and with the fullest conviction that therein lies the achievement of our goal. Forget not that there is a complete hartal on the 12th instant, and that it is the duty of every man to enlist as a volunteer. The most important thing is to preserve complete peace and an atmosphere of non-violence. In your hands is the honour of Allahabad and I hope it is quite safe therein. I trust you will always be in the firing line in the battle of Swaraj and make the name of our city immortal in our annals.

I am your friend,
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

PANDIT MOHANLAL,

In a short Urdu message to the citizens of Allahabad the Pandit says:—

I go to jail with the greatest pleasure. The only answer to repression is to choke up the jails. In your duty to make the hartal of the 12th an unprecedented success fail not. No gari should be plying on hire; no shop should be open.—"The Independent."

CONGRESS MEETINGS IN LAHORE.

MORE MEETINGS PROHIBITED.

The following is the text of the order prohibiting Congress meetings in Lahore:—

I have received information that meetings known as ward meetings are being held nightly at the City Congress Committee Head quarters. From the information I have received it appears to me that such meetings are in contravention of the provision of the Seditious Meetings Act. The Secretary Congress Committee is hereby warned that such meetings if held will be dealt with according to Law and dispersed whenever necessary.

(Sd.) M.L. Ferrar.
30-11-21. District Magistrate Lahore.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ASSURANCE TO PARSI DEPUTATION.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 12

A deputation of the leading Parsis of the town waited upon Mahatma Gandhi at Miss Ansuya Bai's Banglow at Mirzapur and requested him to take such steps as might be required for preventing the recurrence of the sad events of Bombay. Mahatma Gandhi, on his part, has promised to place at their disposal a special batch of Volunteesr for patrolling their places of residence.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

The *Tribune* publishes the following English translation of Lala Lajpat Rai's mesagse to his countrymen in Urdu:—

Countrymen—The Provincial Congress Committee meets to-day at 2 p.m. This meeting has been convened under my instructions. This meeting is in every sense a private meeting, according to law, and cannot be termed a public meeting. The object of this meeting is that the Provincial Congress Committee, after taking into consideration the present situation, might draw up its programme of work and devise means to maintain peace and order in the Province in the present crisis. The Deputy Commissioner has prohibited the meeting under the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, and in the meantime, I have received orders from Mahatma Gandhi that, as far as possible, I should save myself from arrest. The meeting is highly important. The order of the Deputy Commissioner is illegal and "ultravires," and it seems that the Punjab officials do not care much for law. Under these circumstances, my conscience does not allow me to stop the meeting or to allow it to be held and myself not attend it. I have therefore, decided to attend the meeting and get myself arrested, if the District authorities desire to take me into custody. I believe that had he been in that position, Mahatma Gandhi himself would have acted in that manner, and that, had he known the later developments he would not have advised me, as he has done. I quite realize that I might perhaps have rendered you better service by avoiding arrest at the present stage of our national struggle, but I also believe that for me to save myself from arrest under the present circumstances would be improper. I am sure, you would not like me to act in a manner that might render my conduct liable to be misunderstood. I am not deliberately courting arrest on account of the weakness of my heart. My faith, my conscience, my desire to do my duty—all compel me to attend the meeting. If, under these circumstances, I am committing a blunder, I believe that you, my countrymen, and Mahatmaji will forgive me.

We have decided, that in my absence, Agha Mohamad Safdar Sahib, would act as the President of the Pibvincial Congress Committee. The patriotism and high intellectual attainments of Agha Mohd. Safdar are well-known to you; and I believe that under his guidance and leadership all the Congress Committees and all Congressmen in the Province would fulfil their duties loyally and bravely.

When I left the shores of America, I knew that I would not be allowed to remain outside the jail for a long time; and on my departure from there, I had told my friends that I would be satisfied if I were allowed to work amongst my people even for six months. But now through the grace of God I have been enabled to work with you for about 19 months, and I go to jail with a glad heart and with the firm belief that whatever we have done, we have done according to our conscience and our God I have no misgivings or fears in my mind. I am convinced that the path we have chosen is the right path, and our success is sure. I also believe that I shall soon return amongst you and resume my work; but even if that is not to be, I assure you that I shall have nothing to be sorry for when I return to my Creator. I am a weak and frail man, and do not claim to possess the splendid spirituality of Mahatma Gandhi. Sometimes I am not able to control my anger, nor can I say that I have never harboured feelings which I ought not to have entertained. But this I can truthfully assert that I have always kept the interets of my country and nation before my mind and my actions have been directed with a sole eye to the interests of my country. I know that I have made many mistakes in the discharge of my duties, and have sometimes indulged in criticism which might have given offence to some of my countrymen. For all that I beg for forgiveness. I hope that they will forgive me, especially my Moderate and Arya Samajist brothers.

The position of those of my countrymen who are Government servants is peculiar; and I quite realise their difficulties. I regret that the question of livelihood compels them to act in a manner which is repugnant even to their own feelings. I wish that no non-co-operator should regard those Government servants with contempt or disdain, nor needlessly use a harsh word against, them.

The success of our movement requires that:—

(1) There should be complete unanimity between different communities and denominations. It is a sin to disturb that mutual goodwill and concord even for a religious object.

(2) There should be no violence in the country. The Government officials are provoking the people in many ways. Courage, patriotism and regard for duty all demand that we should remain non-violent even in the face of the gravest provocation. There is every danger that at the present moment violence might lead to internal dissension, which is bound to ruin us. I, therefore, with the utmost respect and sincerity of purpose, urge on my countrymen to restrain their feelings. They

(Continued in Column 6.)

WHISPERING OF ATMA.

FEATHER BEDS HARDLY MEAN HAPPINESS.

PENANCE HAS A JOY OF ITS OWN.

MRS. MOTILAL NEHRU'S MESSAGE.

(Translated from Hindi.)

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

I rejoice in the great privilege that has been vouchsafed to me of sending my dear husband and my only son to jail. I will not pretend that my heart is entirely free from the wrench of separation from my dear ones. My heart is full of it because love is a trying thing after all. The knowledge that theirs is not a life which can stand the hardships of jail makes my heart weep. And yet my Atma whispers to me that I should rejoice with my husband and my son over their arrests. I will not disgrace them by sorrowing over the very happenings they had set their hearts upon.

JOY OF SUFFERING.

I have seen it in my life that those who sleep on feather beds hardly ever know true happiness. Suffering and penance have a joy and happiness all their own. My heart trembles to think of the life of hardships that Jawaharlal has been leading, but my soul rejoices in the fact that that great capacity to lead a life of suffering is a fortune which rarely falls to the lot of the greatest of men.

THE ANCIENT WAY.

That is the ancient way. Ramchandraji, Nalraja and others found happiness by treading that path of suffering, and made the world also happy. Was Sita ever out of Rama's heart? And yet apparently for her, but for the good of mankind, God chose to enforce a life of penance on Rama. These reflections bring me joy and peace. Let them bring the same to you.

MY HOPE.

And how may I sorrow over the imprisonment of my only son? Mahatma Gandhi told me once that others in the world have also their only sons. And a time is coming when whole families will have to march to jail. I have just heard of the arrest of the whole family of Deshbandhu C. R. Das. I hope the same good fortune may come to me and my daughter-in-law.

MY HUSBAND'S MESSAGE.

What message can I have to give you but the one my husband has given "Go and do likewise"? Enlist yourselves in your hundreds of thousands as members of the Provincial Volunteer Corps and go to jail. Let those that remain behind turn their spinning-wheels and work for peace. If we could answer the present repressive policy with firm and determined Satyagraha for just a short while, I have no doubt that Swaraj would be at our doors before the month is out.

A RELIGIOUS STRUGGLE.

I may say again that my heart prays that my son's and husband's life in jail may be a bed of roses. I have faith that this is a religious struggle, and suffering religiously endured must bear its fruit. God has shown us an easy way of winning our goal—Swaraj. If we but follow it cheerfully, we may never have to be confronted with the far more difficult task of laying down our lives therefor. I trust you will not fail to seize this golden opportunity. For as Tulsidas has well said, 'what boots repentence, once a great opportunity has been frittered away'?

SARUPRANI NEHRU.

"The Independent."

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN LAHORE.

THE BRADLAUGH HALL MEETING.

GREAT POLICE DISPLAY.

As announced in our yesterday's issue, a public meeting was to be held in the Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, on Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., in defiance of the Seditious Meetings Act. But since early morning, the approaches to the Hall were guarded by police, and no one was permited even to go near the Hall. At about noon, the police force was greatly augmented and, about a hundred constables were posted on all the roads leading to the Hall, thus preventing all traffic in that direction.

In the afternoon, about a dozen Congress volunteers with pure khaddar uniforms and garlands round their necks went to the Hall in a procession singing national song. The police, however, did not arrest the volunteers, but merely prevented them from entering the precincts of the Hall and followed them a short distance. Information received up to the time of going to press, shows that a crowd, which was perfectly quiet, orderly and good humoured, had collected near the precincts of the Hall, and that on being turned back by the police, they stopped near the Mufid-i-Am Press, where they passed a resolution congratulating the arrested leaders. Sardar Prem Singh Sohdbans presided. "The Tribune".

A correspondent from Karwar wires:—Kazi Abdul Rahman of Karachi on his release from Karwar prison addressed a big meeting convened to congratulate Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande on his incarceration. He exhorted the people to vigorously pursue the only path to Swaraj, *viz*, Non-violence Non-Co-operation. He also related his jail life experiences and the narration of his disgraceful treatment in Byculla prison.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S ARREST.

HOW IT TOOK PLACE.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

CALM BEHAVIOUR OF THE CROWDS.

Judging from the correspondence that passed between Mr. K. Santanam General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and Major M. L. Ferrar, District Magistrate, Lahore published *in extenso* below, it is clear that the arrest of Lala Lajpat Rai, President of the Committee and Mr. Santanam was expected. At any rate Lala Ji and Mr. Santanam and other members of the Committee were fully prepared. The meeting was a Committee meeting, attendance being confined only to members of whom less than 40 were present. They met at the Congress Committee's office. After the meeting had commenced, a Congress volunteer came up and informed Lala Lajpat Rai that eight police constables and two Sub-Inspectors were below and desired permission to come up. Lala Ji replied "Let them come up by all means." But the police on being informed that they were free to come up, sent for Mr. Santanam who immediately came down. He came down and saw Major Ferrar and Col. Gregson and armed police standing at the door. On enquiry why he had been called, Mr. Santanam was handed over a written order (published below and marked V). He took it upstairs and read it out to the meeting. Thereupon Lala Lajpat Rai asked those who wanted to leave to go away. None stirred from his seat. Even before the commencement of the meeting, Lala Lajpat Rai had tried to dissuade certain people from attending the meeting in view of the fact that probably all would be arrested and no responsible man left to carry on the work. Those asked to desist included Lala Hans Raj and Syed Ata Ulla Shah (both of Jullundur) and Mr. Abur Rashid. Lala Hans Raj and Syed Ata Ullah Shah requested to be allowed to attend for the sake of the honour of their town. But to go back to the story of the arrest. Immediately, after Major Ferrar, District Magistrate, and Colonel Gregson, the Senior Superintendent of Police, entered the room, while the committee was sitting. The District Magistrate said, that he declared the meeting an unlawful assembly and ordered it to disperse. Lala Lajpat Rai who was in the chair, thereupon replied that he considered the meeting lawful and as president refused to disperse it. Major Ferrar addressing P. Rambhaj Dutt asked who the speaker was. He was informed by Panditji that it was Lala Lajpat Rai who spoke. Lala Lajpat Rai himself said, "I am Lajpat Rai." Thereupon Major Ferrar said. "I arrest you." Lalaji gladly surrendered himself. The District Magistrate then called out for Mr. Santanam and arrested him. He then asked for Dr. Gopi Chand and arrested him also. The three were taken to a motor car waiting below. Col. Gregson again went up to the room. Meanwhile the proceedings of the meeting were going on under the presidentship of Pandit Rambhaj Dutt Chaudhri. A resolution congratulating the arrested leaders was passed.

The Senior Superintendent of Police said that the meeting was an unlawful assembly and asked it to disperse. Chaudhri Rambhaj Dutt protested and said that they would not move unless forcibly dispersed. Panditji wanted to explain his position but the police official impatiently said that he did not want to argue and ordered the Police to forcibly disperse the meeting. P. Rambhaj Dutt told the members that it should be clearly understood that force had been used in dispersing them. As the members walked downstairs one by one, the police touched each on the back with the hand. When the members came downstairs, Malik Lal Khan was arrested. Malik Sahib at the time of his arrest said "I was waiting for this very opportunity."

The motor car containing Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Santanam and Dr. Gopi Chand had already left amid shouts of *Bande Mataram and Gandhi Maharaj Ki Jai*. Lala ji when his motor car departed said! "Good by friends." Malik Lal Khan was at once taken in a *tonga*. Several hundreds of people were assembled on both sides of the road. The police in large numbers was present and the military had been posted at several places but the crowds maintained a perfectly calm behaviour. Permission was no doubt sought by certain people to observe *hartal* in the city but the Congress officials dissuaded the people from taking that step.

AT THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

It will be remembered that immediately after their arrest during martial law, Lala Harkishen Lal and others were taken in the first instance to the telegraph office. The same story was repeated on the present occasion. Lala Lajpat Rai and his comrades were taken to the Telegraph Office and kept waiting there. Meanwhile the office of the Provincial Congress Committee was locked and sealed for search. Large crowds had assembled on the Mall outside the Telegraph office. Nobody was allowed to go in. The representative of the *Tribune* sought the permission of the police official on duty. The official sent in a chit asking if a newspaper man could be allowed to go in.

Mr. Keough the Additional District Magistrate of Lahore who was present inside refused permission. The leaders were kept inside for about two hours. Lala Rajpat Rai on noticing the crowds outside sent a message asking people to disperse and remain perfectly peaceful. All the four leaders were produced before Mr. Keough. The charge against them is under Section 145 Cr. Pr. Code. Bail was offered but refused. Dr. Gopi Chand and Malik Lal Khan were first taken in a car to the Central Jail. Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Santanam followed in another. The Police demanded a remand upto the 10th but the Magistrate fixed the 7th December for hearing.

LALAJI'S MESSAGE.

While in the Telegraph Office Lala Lajpat Rai sent a message through Lala Raghunath Sahai Vakil asking people to maintain peace under even the most provoking circumstances, since non-violence is of the very essence of the Non-co-operation movement. He hoped that people would carry out his wishes.

MACHINE GUNS PRESENT.

Apart from he Police, ordinary and armed, there was military posted at King Edward Statue and at the Telegraph Office. Two machine guns were also seen inside the Telegraph office compound along with the military. It is stated that all the four leaders and Mr Stokes has been put in the same cell.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee on Dec. 3:—

(1) Bakhshi Tek Chand's resignation of membership of the Committee be accepted and Mr. Stokes be appointed in his place.

(2) Resolved that Agha Mohamed Safdar be elected vice-president in place of Dr. Kitchlew. Agha Sahbi is to be considered the Senior Vice-President.

(3) Sardar Sher Singh Gyani be appointed in place of Sardar Sardul Singh.

(4) Resolved that in view of the present situation the ordinary rules be suspended and the Working Committee be invested with full powers of the Provincial Congress Committee till the next meeting of the latter body. The Working Committee is authorised to deal with finances and to fill up vacancies occasioned by arrest of any of the members. Till the vacancies are so filled up, the remaining members are authorized to act as a Working Committee. The Committee can increase its membership.

(6) Resolved that in time of emergency the President or the acting President is vested with full powers of the Working Committee as defined in the foregoing resolution. He is also authorised to nominate his successor till the next meeting of the Committee.

(7) Resolved that the decision of the Executive Council regarding the Central Board of Volunteer be set aside and the Working Committee be requested to appoint a Central Board.

(8) Resolved that in the opinion of the Committee that the application of the Criminal Law Amedment Act (part II) of 1908 was unjustified and unnecessary. The Committee considers that the orders relating thereto are not binding on them and authorises the Working Committee to issue the necessary instructions.

"I SHALL TAKE JAIL FOOD."

Before leaving the Telegraph Office, Lala Lajpat Rai told certain friends that his meals should not be sent from home as he would take jail food. All the four leaders are taking Jail food.

"IT IS A SAD BUSINESS."

When the Senior Superintendent of Police went up after seating Lala Lajpat Rai Mr. Santanam and Dr. Gopi Chand in the motor car, Raizada Hans Raj of Jullundur said to him, "we are old friends, we have met again." Colonel Gregson replied. "It is a sad business.

"I CAN'T OBLIGE YOU."

Similarly, Lala Girdhari Lal of Amritsar asked Colonel Gregson to arrest him. The Colonel said that he could not oblige him just then. On coming downstairs the Colonel saw Lala Girdhari Lal seated with garlands of flowers in his hand. Asked for whom they were meant, Lala Girdhari Lal said, "I am willing to garland you provided you arrest all of us."

CONGRESS OFFICE SEARCHED.

The office of the Provincial Congress Committee was searched on Sunday. After a search of several hours, the police went away with a number of papers and registers.—"Tribune."

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS IN BENARES.

MEETINGS ENDING IN FIASCO.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Dec. 12.

An acute situation has arisen in the city Municipal administration owing to the existing rules for presidential election. Two successive meetings have ended in a fiasco, no candidate securing the required minimum votes. A deputation of councillors headed by Rev. Brockbonk waited on the Dewan requesting modification of the rules and suggesting nomination. The Dewan, after expressing regret at the state of affairs, promised immediate consideration of the whole question.

CONGRESS AND SECEDERS.

BENGAL MODERATES' CONTEMPLATED MOVE.

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE CONGRESS.

SEVERAL M. L. C'S EXPECTED TO RESIGN.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Mr. A. C. Bannerji, Barrister, writes to the "Servant" of to-day's (Monday) issue that he has been authorised by Sir Surendranath Bannerji to state that Sir Surendranath had no hand in the present repressive policy of the Bengal Government. I am most authentically informed that the Bengal moderates are contemplating to capture this year's Congress at Ahmedabad. Their idea appears to be that by the time the Congress meets most of the nationalist leaders will be arrested and then they would get a free field to march with their banner. It is also understood that the moderates are arranging for a number of hired people to attend the Congress and they are also consulting the moderates of the other provinces on the point. On the 19th instant there will be a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council when it is expected there will be a marked fall in the attendance of the members as it is understood several members will resign by the time.

There were no military pickets at Burrabazar to-day and yesterday, probably in consequence of the assault committed by a soldier on Principal Herumba Chandra Maitra but volunteers are still being arrested in large numbers.

AKOLA CONFERENCE.

STRONG PROTEST FROM POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Dec. 12.

An open air meeting of the representative of the different communities and organised by the younger section of the Nationalist Party has passed a resolution strongly condemning the modifications proposed by the recent private conference held at Akola. Stress was laid on the non-representative character of the Akola Conference, the same being attended only by a very small percentage of the members of the Provincial Congress Committee. A vote of confidence in Mr. Gandhi was also passed and adherence to his Non-Cooperation programme declared. A resolution congratulating Ireland on its attainment of freedom was also passed.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURE ON N. C. O.

BENARES, Dec. 12.

The Cantonment District Magistrate made an important statement at Mayo Hall reviewing the genesis of the recent disturbances resulting in firing, characterising the latest developments of non-co-operation movement as mob rule and assuring peaceful and loyal citizens of active Government support against future troubles.

(Continued from Column 2.)

should not have hartal or hold meeting over the arrests, nor should they go to the courts. Every person should continue his everyday work with a calm and cool mind, should not disobey the order of the Congress and should regard it his duty to carry out the orders of the local and provincial leaders. To maintain non-violence and to keep the movement of non-co-operation free from that taint are essential for our success.

(3) There should be no break in the work of the Congress. The "khaddar" propaganda ganda should be carried with increasing vigour and the boycott of foreign cloth should be made complete. On the occasion of the forthcoming visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales there ought to be no public decorations or rejoicings, and no one should participate in the processions or other functions held in his honour. And, above all, you should act in accordance with the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi.

TO PUNJAB YOUTHS.

Young men of the Punjab—I want to address a word to you. To pass a university examination is not the "summum bonum" of your life. Any man who models his course of life on a selfish basis is not a human being; and if in our young age we curb our nobler ambitions and finer emotions and in their place plant beser passions and a desire for luxurious living in our breasts, then also our life is worse than death. I do not wish that you should act in a State of undue excitement. But you should at least do two things; wear *khaddar* and boycott the visit of the Prince.

TO PUNJABI WOMEN.

Women of the Panjab—I know that you, too, are imbued with a spirit of patriotism and a desire to serve your country, and that you would not care if in that service you lose your liberty. Many of you are prepared to go to jail. But the Indian jails are hells upon earth; vice and corruption reigns there supreme. I, therefore, request you to give up the idea of courting imprisonment; and direct your energies towards the preaching of Swadeshi clothes. There is one other thing which you can do. You can take care of the young children who are left behind by those who go to jail in the country's cause.

My countrymen, I now bid you good-bye. I go to jail in the firm belief that the honour of my beloved country and nation is safe in your keeping. The "Bande Mataram" and the Tilak School of Politics are my two children; and these also I leave in your keeping.

Those of my brothers who are in Lahore and have not attended to-day's meeting have not attended to-day's meeting have have done so at my request, so that our work may not be interrupted.

Your well-wisher,
LAJPAT RAI.

THIRD FOREMOST LEADER IN ASSAM.

HIS ARREST AT GAUHATI.

OVATION BY PEOPLE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JORHAT, Dec. 12.

Sreejut Kuladhar Chaliha, President of the Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the All-India Congress Committee was arrested under section 108 on the 11th instant at Gauhati Congress Office where he had been to attend the meeting of the Provincial Council. The arrest was made at Gauhati apparently to prevent him from holding the meeting. The next day as he refused to furnish bail he was taken under arrest to the Railway Station where he was followed by many people. He was given a hearty send off by the people of Gauhati. It was an open secret for some time that he would be arrested along with Sreejuts Phukan and Bardoli, but for some unknown reasons he was arrested only yesterday.

A large crowd had assembled at the Jorhat Railway Station to welcome him but the Superintendent of Police escorted him in a motor car from the Cinnamara Railway Station to the Jorhat Jail, whither the crowd proceeded. His trial will be held on the 14th instant. In the same train there travelled from Gauhati, Mrs. Barooah, wife of Sreejut Ghanashyam Barooah, the Minister of self-Government with whose family Sreejut Chaliha was known to have been on very friendly terms.

Sreejut Chaliha is the youngest of the three foremost leaders of Assam and with his removal the Government will be shutting up the President, Vice-President and the General Secretary of the Congress Committee. He is a practical organiser and able leader. Single haded in the Upper Assam he brought into prominence the Khilafat movement. His message to the people is to remain strictly non-violent even under most provoking circumstances and to carry on *Swadeshi* work vigorously and to fill the jails by hundreds and thousands. Sreejut Chaliha was cheerful and calm. More arrests are expected.

MALTREATMENT OF ARRESTED VOLUNTEERS.

STATEMENT OF MR. CHIRANJAN DAS.

The following statement was made by Srijut Chiranjan Das while he was brought into Court for trial.

"While we myself and seven other volunteers) were sitting in the right side of the prison van, the sergeants without asking us anything poked us and pushed us to the left side of the van. When we got down at Lal Bazar Sergeants caught the volunteers by the neck and threw them mercilessly and caught hold of my arm and twisted it so much that it fairly came to the point of breaking. We were then taken into the lock up by sergeants (soldiers were engaged as sergeants) who seemed to be tipsy and at once began beating of the volunteers with their batons. I protested, when three soldiers began kicking me from three sides, and while they were going away they beat me on the head. Volunteer Tewari has got his knees hurt. Volunteer Sudhir has got a blow and nearly fainted. All the volunteers were more or less hurt by the sergeants. The Indian Police did not take part in the assaults."-

ASSAULT ON CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS

On Tuesday evening when myself and Sj. Satyendra Chandra Mitra went to Jorasanko Thana for seeing Sj. Chira Ranjan Das and other volunteers who were arrested while selling Khaddar. we found the volunteers being very roughly handled by the sergeants, as they got into the prison van. Some of the volunteers were given blows and abused filthily. The volunteers were very able-bodied persons to whom the sergeants were no match, but they bore these indignities and brutal assaults with calmness and patience. Later we came to Lal Bazar, where the prison van arrived and we wanted to see Mr. Fisher one sergeant came in rage and asked who we were. On seeing us dressed in Khaddar and knowing that we came to enquire about the evolanteers, he exclaimed: "Get away, clear out, you" non-co-operating people. You are tresspassing. I shall arrest you at once." We offering ourselves for arrest, he did not, but closed the gate against us.

On Wednesday afternoon when myself and the leaders were dispersing the crowd in Burrabazar after the arrest of the ladies found two sergeants assaulting innocent passers-by.

Yesterday when the volunteers were being carried from Bhowanipur after arrest two volunteers were thrown from one place to another and assaulted by the European Police for shouting "Bande Mataram." This was seen by a number of respectable gentlemen of the locality.

(Sd.) HEMENDRA NATH DAS-GUPTA.
Secy. Repression Advisory Board.
B. P. C. C.
Bhowanipur, 9th Dec., 1921.

The "Patrika."

The Matunga Congress Committee has sent messages of congratulation on the arrests of Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. C. R. Das and others to the Congress Committees of Lahore, Allahabad and Calcutta.

Telegraphic Notification anounces that Communication with Cilicia is suspended.

PRINCE'S ARRIVAL AT ALLAHABAD.

ABSENCE OF POPULAR ENTHUSIASM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

The Prince of Wales visit to Allahabad to-day was purely informal. Although the roads were well decorated the Prince's progress to Government House was marked by the absence of popular enthusiasm with which His Royal Highness had been welcomed elswhere. Some people, mostly Europeans, gathered here and there and cheered. Several hundreds of school children drawn up in the Alfred Park gave the Prince an uproarious welcome. After visiting the University where he received an informal address of welcome, chief feature of which was presentation of an album containing photos of some of the principal colleges in United Provinces the Prince motored to the High Court and was received there by Chief Justice, Judges and leading men of the bar. He next proceeded to Government House where he received the Municipal address of welcome which after making a reference to the religious and historical importance of Allahabad hoped the Prince would take an ever-increasing interest in the welfare of this country. There is no other public engagement at Allahabad. Prince plays polo in the afternoon and leaves for Benares after dinner.

HARTAL IN THE CITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

There was a hartal in the city but that did not uterfere with the successful carrying out of the programme. The Prince of Wales was dressed in simple grey checked suit and looked quite happy throughout. His Royal Highness will next appear at the polo ground in the afternoon.

ALL-INDIA URDU POETS' CONFERENCE.

SESSIONS TO BE HELD AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 10.

It has been decided to establish an All-India Mushahira (Urdu Poets' Conference) and hold the first meeting thereof in the pandal of the Muslim League at Ahmedabad on the 30th and 31st instant, under the presidency of Moulana Hasrat Mohani Saheb. Lovers of Urdu poetry, desirous of taking part in the proceedings of this Conference, are requested to inform the Secretary of the Mushahira of the same to enable the undersigned to make all arrangements for their reception and stay at Ahmedabad. Gentlemen, who though desirous of becoming members of the Mushahira, cannot find it convenient to attend, are requested to send their poems with their names, addresses and photographs. It is proposed to establish a permanent and central committee to conduct the work of the Mushahira at the ensuing meeting.

A LADIES' MEETING IN AJMER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Dec. 8.

The Ajmer Zenana Khilafat Committee is showing great activity. A mass meeting attended by thousands of women, was held under the auspices of the Zenana Khilafat Committee. It is noteworthy that women that of Ajmer, are no less enthusiastic than men in the vigorous prosecution of Non-Co-operation propaganda. They have signed a pledge to go to gaol for their religion and nation when occasion arises. Both the sister and wife of Maulana Moinuddin addressed the meeting in eloquent speeches. Mrs. Gaurishanker Bhargava, the sister of Dr. Abdul Khaliq, and many others delivered very impressive speeches. A few Hindu and Mahomedan male leaders also addressed them from behind the curtain.

INDIAN STUDENTS CONFERENCE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SECOND SESSION AT AHMEDABAD.

The General Secretary of the Indian College Students Confeence wires on the 12th instant from Ahmedabad.

The First Indian Students Conference Reception Committee Meeting was held on Sunday last and elected the following office bearers:

Mr. G. R. Kulkarni, Chairman, Mr. P. V. Joshi, Vice-Chairman, Mr. M. H. Patel, General Secretary. Miss Patel and Messrs. J. G. Shah and T. V. Godshee, Joint Secretaries. Mr. K. B. Javeri, Treasurer. Mr. R. Mehta, Accountant.

Provincial Students organisations are required to send their nominations for Presidentship of the conference before 18th December. Final nomination will be settled on the 20th instant by the Reception Committee. Communications should be made to Mr. M. H. Patel, General Secretary. Telegraphic Address "Students" Ahmedabad.

A CONTRADICTION.

The General Secretary, Indian Students Conference, wires yesterday from Ahmedabad to contradict a statement which appeared in our Monday Dak issue, stating that Mr. R. J. G. Gokhale was the president of the meeting of the Ahmedabad College students which was held to decide to hold the second session of the Indian students conference in the Congress week at Ahmedabad. Mr. Gokhale was only present in the meeting which was presided over by Principal Gidwani.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S SON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

Mr. Hira Lall, the eldest son of Mahatma Gandhi, headed by a batch of volunteers, including a pleader, went out in Barrabazar to-day. He along with the volunteers, was arrested and remanded in custody.

TWO ANDHRA WORKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NELLORE, Dec. 10.

The District Magistrate of Nellore sentenced Messrs. Guntur Venkatasubbaih and Chegarala Latchimi Narasimham to one year's rigorous imprisonment on refusing to furnish security under Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON Dec. 11.

A telegram received by the General Council of the Burmese Association reports the arrest of five members of the Moulmein Town Council.

PANDIT NARDEVA SHASTRI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, Dec. 12.

Pandit Nardeva Shastri, Secretary District Congress Committee, Dehradun was arrested on Saturday in the Tilak Bhuvan under section 17 (7) Criminal Amendment Act. He was put in the District jail. The case will be taken up on Tuesday. Shastriji is calm and cheerful.

NEW ARRESTS IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 12.

Maung Ba Si, the first elected President of Zigon Municipality, was arrested under the defence of India Act on Saturday in Rangoon as also Maung Saw Hla Pon, Barrister-at-Law, both of whom have been sent to remote places. This makes in all 7 Burmans and one Indian arrested.

ARREST OF VOLUNTEERS.

Information has been brought to us that about 20 volunteers were arrested by the police in the Gol Bagh on Tuesday the 6th at about 3 o'clock and taken to the Central Jail. The news is not confirmed. "The Tribune"

AN EDITOR SERVED WITH NOTICE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KEMBHAVI, Dec. 12

Security for good behaviour under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code has been demanded from Mr. Jayarao Deshpande Editor. "Karnatak Vaibhav." The notice was served upon him yesterday at a mofussil place named Almiti were he is staying on grounds of health. The case is fixed for hearing on the 22nd instant at Bijapur.

A WORKER SERVED WITH NOTICE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HISSAR, Dec. 12.

Pandit Badripersad an energetic Indian national worker served notice yesterday under section 10. C. P. Code. The case came up to-day in the District Magistrate's court. The Panditji declined to execute a bond or furnish bail. The Panditji put in a statement in writing declining to recognise the court. He denied having ever asked the cultivators to stop payment of land revenue or rent as the Congress had not sanctioned non-payment The Panditji addressing a huge meeting last night, made a thrilling speech, asking the people to observe strict non-violence and discard foreign cloth.

PUNJAB LEADERS IN JAIL.

Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Santanam, Dr. Gopi Chand and Malik Lal Khan have been kept in different cells and are lodged along with ordinary prisoners.

When interviewed by friends on Monday evening, Lala Lajpat Rai said that they were being treated like ordinary undertrial prisoners. They were taking ordinary jail food of their own free will. The jail authorities were doing what they regarded as their usual duty in Indian jails. Lalaji and his comrades had, therefore, no complaint against the jail officials.

In this connection it may be recalled that the Government on Saturday last offered to release Lala Lajpat Rai and his three co-workers on bail but the leaders, as Non-co-operators refused to take advantage of the offer.

All the four leaders looked happy and cheerful.—The "Tribune"

"PATRIKA" OFFICE SEARCHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" office was searched last night.

The Police also searched the Congress and Khilafat Offices and seized documents.

GURDWARA MEETINGS TRIALS.

LEADERS SENTENCED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 7.

Sardars Sarmukh Singh Jhabal, Buta Singh Pleader, Amar Singh Jhabal, and Dr. Gurbax Singh were sentenced each to five months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1000 (or five weeks in default) S. Tara Singh B.A. got four months and a fine of Rs. 100 (or two weeks in default) S. Kartar Singh poet got three months only.

DR. ANSARI ELECTED PRESIDENT DELHI P. C. C.

Dr. Ansari has been elected President of the Provinoial Congress Committee, Delhi, and has been fully empowdered to act in cases of emergency. Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Asaf Ali, Swami Shradhanand, Mr. Peary Lal and Shankarlal and others have been elected members of All-India Congress Commitee. (A.P.)

ARRESTED LEADERS CONGRATULATED.

AT CHHINDWARA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHHINDWARA, Dec. 10.

A public meeting was held here last night in the Swaraj pandal to congratulate the arrested leaders and the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

The public of Chhindwara congratulates Lala Lajpatrai, Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru, Kapildeo Malviya, Shrijut Purshottamdas Tandon, Kumar Chiranjandas and other leaders of this country who have in consequence of the repressive policy pursued by Government been put in jail and in answer to this challenge of the bureaucracy urges the leaders and workers of this district to carry on the Congress propaganda more vigorously throughout the whole district, so that it may lead the province in civil disobedience when the time for it arrives.

The teachers and students of the local national high school too passed a similar resolution, urging the Education Board to close the school at once to enable them to organise agitation in the district and thus prepare it to lead the province in civil disobedience.

AT KHAWGAON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHAMGAON, Dec. 10.

The Khamgaon citizens assembled in a public meeting condemned the Government policy of spreading discontent among the people by arresting and imprisoning Lala Lajpatrai, Sardar Mehtabsing, Mr. K. Santanam, Dr. Gopilal Malik, Pts. Motilal Nehru, Jawaharilal Nehru, Shamlal Nehru, Messrs. Joseph, Jitendralal Banerjee, Nekiram Sharma, Gangadharrao Deshpande and many others and congratulated these leaders and workers on their sufferings. The meeting further supported the resolution on progressive non-violent non-cooperation passed at Nagpur Congress and expressed full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi, the national leader of India and declared the Akil Maharashtra Conference and the resolutions passed therein as not representing the real public opinion.

BULDANA CONGRATULATES ARRESTED PATRIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BULDANA, Dec. 12.

A public meeting is Buldena congratulated the arrested Bengal, Punjab, Allahabad patriots and the Irish Free State welcomed as a happy augury of India's success through Non-violent Non-Co-operation President Mr. Annaji Pimprikar in a feeling speech expressed his belief that Buldana would rise to the occasion if the Nagpur bureaucracy imitated the Bengal, Punjab bureaucrats.

NO SEPARATION OF RAILWAY FROM GENERAL FINANCE.

COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

It is understood that the committee on Railway Finance which met at Calcutta last week were unanimous in their conclusions. They recommend that there should be no separation of railway from general finance but in view of the serious condition of the railways, recommend a capital expenditure of thirty crores annually for the next five years on the rehabilitation of the existing lines with no lapses. This will necessitate supplementing the rupee borrowing by loans in foreign markets on the easiest possible terms.

The Secretary of the Miners' Federation wires that on the 10th instant at about 9 a.m. a lining mistry was severely assaulted by an European of a colliery of West Karkein. The mistry has severe marks on his back. The officials of the miners' federation tried to effect a compromise but the European was obdurate due to which great unrest prevails amongst the miners.

CONTROL OF GURDWARAS.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 12.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Committee at a meeting held at Amritsar on the 6th December under the chairmanship of Capt. Ramsingh. decided that no Sikh shall arrive at any understanding with Government regarding the Gurdwara keys until all those arrested in connection with the keys had been unconditionally released in view of extraordinary conditions prevailing. The committee resolved that every member of its Working Committee who might be arrested shall nominate his successor on that committee from among the members of the General Committee. Accordingly in deference to the wishes of Sardar Amarsingh Jharal, Second President of Gurdwara Committee, now in jail, Sharchandsingh Reis of Lyallpur, has been recognised as President of the Committee.

The Committee also resolved to pay off the debts of Nankana Sahib martyrs amounting to rupees twenty-five thousands and award pensions to their survivors to the extent of five hundred fifty per mensem. The decision to be reconsidered if the Maharaja of Patiala awarded pensions to some of them. The District Committees were asked to send the names of spare representatives to take places of such as may be arrested.

GURU TEG BAHADUR'S MARTYRDOM.

SIKH DIWAN IN LAHORE.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

To celebrate the matyrdom day of Guru Tej Bahadur, Hindus and Muslims in general and Sikhs in particular assembled in Boli Sahib, Lahore, on Sunday the 4th instant. The spacious court yard was packed up. Rich and poor, aged and young, men and weven and even children were seen amongst the audience After "Shakud hirtan" and short speeches touching on every aspect of the Great Guru's life, a number of resolutions were unanimously passed,

One expressed the Diwan's indignation at the taking away of Gurdwara keys by the Government and regarded this act, as an interference in the religious affairs of the "Panth." Sardar Ram Singh moved the resolution and Sardars B. Bur Singh, Jasondhan Singh and Charan Singh seconded and supported the resolution in short but impressive speeches.

The second resolution congratulated Messers. Kharak Singh, Mahtab Singh, Dina Nath and other Sish leaders on their conviction.

Sardar Baghat Singh moved the resolution.

The third resolution endorsed the Gurwara Parbandak Committee's resolution dated 27th November 1921, regarding addition of certain words to the Sikh prayer.

Sardar Kesar Singh, brother of S. B. Mahtab Singh, moved the resolution.

The special feature of the Diwan was that every speaker began delivering his speech and gave his address to the Police reporter to facilitate his arrest if necessary.—"The Tribine,"

CONGRATULATIONS TO CALCUTTA LEADERS.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA'S MESSAGES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

The Secretary to the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha has sent the following telegrams to the Presidents, of the Provincial Khilafat and Congress Committees, Calcutta.

(1) "Parsi Rajkeya Sabha congratulate Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and colleagues on their arrests and Bengal Moslems on their observance of non-violence which will be the sure means of righting Punjab and Khilafat wrong." (2) "Parsi Rajkeya Sabha congratulates Shriyut Dass, his son and colleagues on their arrests and Bengal on ter well sustained self restraint which if maintained will expedite attainment of Swaraj."

A CORRECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 12.

The Lieutenant-Governor desires correction to be made in the statement in the telegram from Rangoon dated 11th instant that fiev members of Moulmein in the Town Council have been arrested.

"The facts are that five members of the self-appointed Town Council at Moulmeingyun, a delta town, and not the well known port, have been arrested under section 108. The Town Council is not an elected Municipal Committee but a political organisation."

HINDI NATIONALIST DAILY IN DELHI

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 12.

The Delhi Government besides previous Rs. 500 demanded a fresh security of 1000 from the "Vaibhava" the only would be nationalist Hindi paper throughout the N. W. Frontier, the Punjab and Rajputana. It reappears on 25th instant. The publisher appeals to all the well-wishers of the country to help this paper either by subscribing or giving donations.

The Burma rice market is affected by the news from Bombay, resulting in lower prices for the new crop in January to April, January Rs. 460 and February to April Rs. 445 were the closing figures.

PRINCIPAL H. C. MITRA.

ASSAULTED BY COMMANDANT.

GOVERNOR REGRETS THE INCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

In the course of the intensive reports of the incidents arising out of Saturday's arrests some of the papers state that Professor Hiramba Chunder Mitra was assaulted. Mr. Maitra is the Principal of the City College, and, a leading Moderate. In connection with the alleged assault Mr. Maitra says that on his return from the Senate House on Saturday evening he saw a large crowd at the crossing of Harrison Road and College Street and the military pickets chasing peaceful passers-by. When the Principal asked for an explanation a soldier directed him to the Commandant who frowned at him and pushed him aside with the result that he fell down. Mr. Maitra at once went and saw Mr. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner and reported the matter. He subsequently saw Mr. Gourlay who expressed his regret and promised to bring the matter to the notice of His Excellency the Governor. On Sunday, Principal Maitra received a letter from Mr. Gourlay stating that His Excellency felt very sorry to hear of the incident and would be pleased to see him personally. Principal Maitra saw the Governor in the afternoon and His Excellency assured him that he would see that such incidents never occurred again.

TO THE STUDENTS.

MR. DAS ON MR. JITENDRA LAL'S IMPRISONMENT

"If it is a sin to have demanded liberty for my countrymen with full and passionate intensity of soul, then I have sinned—grievously sinned beyond pardon or penitence and rejoice that I have so sinned. If it is an offence to have asked my people to shake off the fetters of a foreign servitude that degrades and dwarfs our humanity, then I am one of the most offending souls alive, and I rejoice and am thankful that God gave me the courage and hardihood to commit such an offence. And as the All-merciful gave me courage and strength in the past to speak out the truth that is within me, so I hope that he will give me endurance in the future to go through the agony of man's unrighteous persecution."

So said Jitendralal Banerjee as I find from a certified copy of his statement made to the Magistrate. We all know Jitendralal Bannerjee. I have been intimately connected with him certainly for the last five or six years of our national activity. Two years of rigorous imprisonment for saying what he believed to be true! A man who undertakes such suffering as this for the sake of truth must be understood and appreciated.

What is Jitendralal Bannerjee? I ask the student community to realise the essential truth of his life. His life has been lived up to the present moment practically before the students of Bengal. He passed his M.A. Examination in 1902 standing first in the First Class. After that he obtained the State Scholarship to proceed to England but he chose to educate himself and to educate others in this country. He served as professor of English in various Colleges always preferring Indian to Government Institutions. His last appointment was in the Ripon College where he served till 1911. In that year his services were dispensed with by the College authorities because he refused to give an undertaking that he would no longer take part in politics. Then began his career at the bar.

Although he always took part in politics from 1911-1912 he became a prominent figure in the Congress. A devoted follower of Surendra Nath Bannerjee—he broke away from him at the time when the whole of Bengal was intensely agitated on the question of Mrs. Besant's election to the Presidential chair of the Congress. Since then he has been working unceasingly in support of the National cause.

There was no man in our political circles who was a more sincere friend and well-wisher of the student community. He was like a brother to every one of them who came to him, helping them with advice, with his money and in every possible way. An ardent patriot who yielded to none in his love for his country with a heart tender and yet stern and unbending. I wish he had been among our midst at the present moment for Bangal hath need of him. We want his sincerity. We want his courage, we want his love for truth. Let his sacrifice ennoble us.

What is Jitendralal Bannerjee? I ask the students of Calcutta to realise the truth of his life. Words cannot convey it. The work that he did, the life which he lived, the qualities of his head and heart all culminating in the grand sacrifice which he had the courage to make—these are more eloquent than any words that I can employ.

I ask again what he is, Jitendralal Bannerjee? I wish with all the craving of my heart that the students of Calcutta knew how to answer this question! He gave up his life for the well-being of his dear and devoted students. Are there none now to tell us the meaning of his sacrifice not by speaking angry words, nor by shedding idle tears but by taking up the cause which he loved so well and by strengthening that cause by their own sacrifice?

Existing is not living. I wish I could say the students of Calcutta were living as men should live. Jitendralal Bannerjee lived. Now that his body is imprisoned is there no one amongst the students of Calcutta who has the heart to hear the call of his soul?—"The Patrika."

(Sd). C. R. DAS.

FOUR-POWER PACT

"AN APPEAL TO THE HEART."

ALL POWERS CONCUR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Dec. 11.

Paris.—A Washington cable says that Quadruple Agreement has been initialled by Britain, United States, Japan and France.

PLENARY COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 2 a.m., Dec. 11.

Washington.—The draft of the proposed agreement between the United States, Britain, France and Japan was submitted to a plenary session today. The agreement is valid for ten years. The four nations engage to respect their existing rights in their insular possessions and dominions in the Pacific and agree in case of dispute, which cannot be settled diplomatically, to place it before a joint conference among themselves. Any one of the parties may withdraw by giving twelve months' notice. The Treaty requires confirmation of the Senate.

FOUR ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 12.

Washington.—Senator Lodge to-day read out the terms of the Four-Power Treaty:—

Article 1 provides that the parties agree to respect their rights reative to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the Pacific. If there should develop between any of the parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question, involving these said rights, which is not satisfactorily settled diplomatically and is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them they shall invite the parties to a joint conference to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment.

Article 2 says if their rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other power the parties shall communicate fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding with regard to the most efficient measures to be taken jointly or separately to meet the exigencies of the particular situation.

Article 3 says that the agreement remains in force for ten years after which its continuance is subject to the right of any of the parties to terminate it at twelve months' notice.

Article 4 says the agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the parties and shall take effect on a deposit of ratifications in Washington, whereupon the Anglo-Japanese Agreement concluded in London on 13th July, 1911, shall terminate.

FRENCH VIEW.

French newspapers express deep satisfaction at the Four-Power pact in the Pacific which they consider as a firm guarantee of peace in the Far East and the inauguration of a new international policy.

AFTER THE AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 12.

Before the plenary session of the Conference, Senator Lodge explained that the signing of the treaty by the United States was subject to the conclusion of a convention with Japan concerning the status of Yap and the mandated Pacific islands. He described the treaty as an attempt to remove the causes of war over a great area of the globe by reliance on good faith and honest intentions of the signatory nations, solving all differences through the processes of diplomacy, joint consideration and conciliation. If the nations of the earth were still in the innermost recesses of their consciousness planning and dreaming of coming wars and longing for conquest, no parititon treaties and no alliance could stay them. But if, as he firmly hoped, the world had learned the frightful lesson from the awful experience of the Great War, then the surest appeal in order to prevent wars must be to the heart, sympathies, reason and the higher motives of mankind.

M. Viviani praised the treaty as a clear, and precise presentation of a great principle and France gladly accepted her place in the new international accord.

BRITAIN'S ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. Balfour expressed his faith in the arrangement which would be a potent good in international relationship. The treaty made it apparent that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was no longer necessary. Anglo-Japanese friendship had passed through an ordeal of two great wars and something closer united them than mere words of treaty. All his life, he had persistently advocated intimate friendly relations between the two greatest branches of the English-speaking race, (prolonged and tumultuous applause), and they thereforesaw how deep his satisfaction was on seeing the four great powers putting their names to a treaty which for all time would lead to peace in the territory concerned.

Referring to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Mr. Balfour said that Britain found herself faced by a misunderstanding in the United States if the Alliance were continued, and by a misunderstanding in Japan if the Alliance were renounced. The only solution therefore, was to merge the old arrangements into the new which would embrace all nations interested.

OTHER POWERS.

Prince Tokugauri voiced Japan's gratification at the agreement. He reciprocated Mr. Balfour's appreciation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and he was confident that peace would be maintained by the new arrangement. The Pacific would approve of the consummation of this work and rejoice at the pledge for peace in the Pacific.

Senator Schanzer expressed Italy's satisfaction.

Dr. van Karnebeek said that the Treaty would be received in Holland in full belief that it would go far towards bringing a permanent peace.

Mr. Alfred Sze voiced China's satisfaction. He supposed that the agreement would be supplemented by further conventions to include China and all the powers interested in the Far East.

The Chinese delegates were impressed by the progress of the Conference in other matters and convinced that it was possible to find a satisfactory solution for the remaining questions affecting China's sovereignty and aspirations. They promised their whole-hearted support in the maintenance of most friendly relations in the Pacific and Far East.

MR. HUGHES.

Mr. Hughes, wreathed in smiles, finally spoke. He doubted if, in all the world, it was possible to discover a diplomatic document of such great import and couched in such simple terms, and he firmly believed that when the agreement took effect, they would have gone further to securing an enduring peace than by anything that had yet been done.

Senator Lodge afterwards declared that, although only initialled by the heads of the delegations, the Ireaty had been approved of to all intents and purposes.

CONFERENCE ADJOURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 12.

Washington.—The plenary session unanimously endorsed various resolutions adopted by the Far Eastern Committee favouring the abolition of extra-territorial rights in China, etc. Mr. Hughes said that the Committee had made most satisfactory progress. Mr. Elihu Root's four points constituted the charter containing the insurance of China against acts derogatory to her rights and integrity and binding an agreement for the future guidance of Powers. The Committee's resolution was an assurance of the Powers of careful observance of the principle of free and equal opportunity. The Conference adjourned without considering the naval ratio question.

TOWARDS AN UNDERSTANDING.

The Chinese and Japanese delegates discussed the question of salt-fields and also the control of the Kiaochow-Thinafu railway. The Japanese argued that they had to reimburse Germany for the road under the Treaty of Versailles and the Chinese intimated that China was willing to reimburse Japan if the road were returned to China.

An official communique states that considerable progress was made by the two delegations towards an understanding. Baron Shidehara was present for the first time since his illness.

FOREIGN DEBT FUNDING BILL.

COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 12.

In the Senate, the Finance Committee agreed to a provision in the House of Representatives' Foreign Debt Funding Bill for a commission of five, headed by the Secretary to the Treasury, to conduct negotiations both in the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Bill provides that no part of the debt due to the United States will be cancelled, and that there will be no exchange of bonds between the debtor governments. The commission's authority will expire in three years.

SEQUEL TO EGYPTION LIBEL ACTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Dec. 12.

Cairo.—The authorities acting under Martial Law have invited Colonel Kennedy, ex-Director of Public Works, Khartum and co-defendant with General Sir James Willcocks in the Macdonald libel action in January, to leave Egypt. Colonel Kennedy is leaving forthwith.

CILICIAN REFUGEES DEAD LOCK.

FURTHER UNEXPECTED TROUBLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Dec. 12.

Alexandria.—The Cilician refugees are still here. The captain of the ship, at the last moment refused to sail; so the guard was removed and the ship was sent back to Port Said. The French authorities alone are dealing with the matter.

NEW AMERICAN NAVAL BUDGET.

LESS BY 284 MILLIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Dec. 12.

Washington.—The Secretary to the Navy's annual report makes no recommendation relative to the naval establishment apparently in view of the fact that the future policy of the navy is embodied in the American disarmament proposals. The naval budget for the next financial year totals four hundred and thirty-one millions or two hundred and sixty-four millions less than the original estimate which was based on the former policy of "navy second to none."

TO MY BROTHER PANJABEES.

APPEAL BY AGHA MOHAMED SAFDAR

Agha Mohd. Safdar, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, has adressed the following appeal:—

On the advice of Lala Lajpat Rai, the Punjab Provincial Committee has elected me President during Lalaji's absence. I feel I am not fit to shoulder the burden thus thrown upon me, but at the present time it is the duty of every one of us to unhesitatingly discharge the duties entrusted to him. I shall try, so far as it lies in my power, to discharge properly my duties. But my success depends on the co-operation and assistance of my brethren. So far as advice and office work are concerned, the help of every one is not necessary. Those of my friends in Lahore who have been doing the work so far are still ready to do it. But apart from this, there is other work for which I desire the assistance of every Punjabee. It is, our duty to change the present system of administration and wage a ceaseless struggle against the present system of government. In this struggle, our final victory is assured. Our path is that of righteousness. But certain conditions are necessary in order to reach a successful issue. Mahatma Gandhi has chalked out for you the lines along which to carry on the struggle. The first essential is to promote amity and love among the different religions and nationalities. Out of their common love for the Motherland let Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs stand side by side, dressed in the same uniform of hand-made cloth viz., "Khaddar" and with the sole weapon of non-violent Non-co-operation in their hands. If you do so, Mahatma Gandhi will return victorious. This is the only help I demand of you. If you do not offer me this assistance, it is clear that I too shall not be able to discharge my duties satisfactorily. Therefore, in accepting responsibilities of Presidentship, I make the following appeal to you:—

Let Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs alike become soldiers in the cause of your country's freedom. Put on "Khaddar" and cast aside foreign clothes, burn them or send them out of the country. Stick to Non-violence. Do not hit you hand against any one. Do not hurt anybody's feelings.

At the present time your leaders like the Ali Brothers, Lala Lajpat Rai and Sardar Kharak Singh and many others have been arrested and are rotting in jail as a result of fighting in the cause of their country's freedom. If even now your patriotic impulses are not stirred and you are not prepared for little sacrifices in the form of boycotting foreign cloth, then I am afraid not only you will not be freed from subjection but you will bequeath to the coming generation a legacy of this subjection. This Divine help for setting yourself free will not come again for long. This is not the time to fail.—"The Tribune."

FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 2 a.m., Dec. 11.

Conversations between Mr. Lloyd George in London are expected to develop into an important conference as it is believed that Mr. Lloyd George will submit sweeping proposals on which the Treasury officials have been long engaged for financial reconstruction of Europe. Belgian and Italian representatives may be invited to take part. Herr Rathenau left for Berlin today and Herr Fischer, Secretary to the German Finance Ministry, arrived to replace him.

UNIQUE WEDDING PRESENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 2 a.m., Dec. 11.

A committee has been formed for collecting contributions from Mary's in the Empire for a wedding present for Princess Mary. Subscriptions ranging from sixpence to ten shillings will be received by Mrs. Hope Morley, 7, Connaught Place.

IMPERIAL AERIAL SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 2 a.m., Dec. 11.

Melbourne.—The House of Representatives today agreed to the motion introduced by Mr. Hughes recording its concern at the proposed abandonment of the suggested imperial air service scheme, and hoping that the period during which airships were available would be extended and that Parliament would be enabled to discuss the proposal for cooperation between Great Britain and the Dominions for the establishment of experimental service.

MULTAN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The Municipal Election in Hindu wards is over. The Congress nominees in all the wards, excepting one have been elected. In the excepted ward there being no Congress nominee, the rest of the candidates were prevailed upon to tender their resignations which they did. The seats being vacant in that ward, Congress shall return its representatives. In four Mahomedan wards the only candidates standing in that ward were returned unopposed. In the rest Khilafat workers are standing for election and it is hoped that they would succeed.—The "Tribune."

MR. MONTAGU'S PRIZE BOY.

MR. SASTRI'S PLATITUDES.

BY "SCRUTATOR".

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri again figures in the London "Times." It appears as if the "Thunderer" has opened its columns for anything and everything that the Rt. Hon. gentleman writes or speaks as a "representative" of India. In the "Indian Number" which the Printing House Square has issued in honour of the visit to India of the Prince of Wales, Mr. Sastri has fairly two columns to his credit. "India's Status" is the title of the article in which Mr. Sastri waxes eloquent over the outstanding problems confronting the Indian administration. The inauguration of the recent reforms in the opinion of Mr. Sastri "constitutes a final break with the tradition of autocratic rule." How far the break is successful one who runs may see. He then describes the successful working of the new Councils and how Government is solicitous to comply with public opinion. (Vide, Oudh Rent Bill). A couple of other instances about the "successful" working of the Councils are sufficient to shatter Mr. Sastri's conclusions. In his own province, Madras, the reactionary Council rejected a resolution for the separation of Judicial and Executive functions and the question of Woman Franchise met a similar fate. In Central Provinces, a simple and harmless resolution of throwing open all public wells to the members of the Depressed Class was negatived. In our benighted Presidency where there are 86 elected members out of 111, a resolution for the separation of Judicial and Executive Functions was defeated by the casting vote of the President who was an Ex-President of the Congress and a leader of the party to which the President of the Servants of India Society owns allegiance. "Military Budget was fully and frankly discussed in the Assembly and the wishes of the representatives loyally respected." May we know with what result? The Military Octopus is carrying away crores afer crores and the burden has become unbearable to the poor Indian tax-payer. The large amount budgetted for the current financial year for Military Expenditure will stagger any student of public affairs. The huge deficit of 19 crores of rupees this year is due to this disastrous Military policy and the appointment of the present Finance Member, who, to quote "Capital," is a round man in a square hole. The fatal recommendations of the Esher Committee were rejected *in toto* not because of the decision of the Indian Legislative Assembly as Mr. Sastri wants us to believe, but because of the outcry raised against them by the entire Indian people. As regards the "solicitude of the Government of India for financial economy," is Mr. Sastri not aware of the doubling and trebling of Government machinery, the enormous rise in pay given to the All-India Services, the princely salaries given to the Ministers, the almost unpardonable folly of spending lakhs over lakhs for the "reception" of the Duke of Connaught and the Prince of Wales, inspite of the wishes of the latter to the contrary?" Mr. Montagu's counteous but firm refusal to interfere with the tariff duties on imported cotton goods" is not a "vindication" of India's fiscal autonomy, but the bankruptcy of the Indian Exchequer was responsible for his attitude.

How Mr. Sastri vouches for the success of Dyarchy passes our comprehension. "Dyarchy has brought unity of effort instead of division and deadlock which its critics had prognosticated." When there is no opposition and the Councilors meekly submit to the wishes of the Treasury Bench, there cannot but be "unity of effort," as Mr. Sastri is well aware. It the Congress had accepted Mr. Pal's resolution on "Obstructive Non-co-operation," Mr. Sastri would have seen the results entirely different from those which he now holds on the subject. The "Nation-Starving" departments which are handed over to the unfortunate Ministers will bring no fruitful results and are bound to create friction in the near future to the disillusionment of Mr. Sastri and men of his class. So much for Dyarchy.

Mr. Sastri then goes on to discuss Indian Defence and is jubilant that a welcome step has now been to form a Territorial Battalion. How far these Battalions will be a success, it is easy to see. The Indian Defence Force, which was organised during the late War has a sad story to tell. And unless Government takes a broad view of the matter and do away with all the inequalities existing between Indians and non-Indians in the Army, no satisfactory results will follow.

As regards inter-Imperial equality, on which Mr. Sastri lays so much stress, it is a sham. Things happeninging Kenya and Fiji are an eye-opener to any fair-minded gentleman.

The last and the most important part of Mr Sastri's article is significant. After repeating that autocracy has been definitely abandoned and that the aim of two generations of political efforts, the status definitely demanded by Dadaobhoy Nowroji Ranade, Goknale and Mehta, has become part of the avowed policy of the Imperial authorities, Mr. Sastri concludes:—

"When the havest is nearly ripe and the gatherers are getting ready, who is this ascetic who proclaims himself an enemy of Western civilization and promises the people his own Swaraj in a few weeks! What is the new Swaraj" Does he himself know- Revolution is a huge gamble in human fortunes and a peaceful revolution, is, as events have The apostle of non-violence as the one thing to save humanity is now reconciled to rivers of blood and hills of slain. Is India going to follow him or follow the policy of peace and progress which has brought her within a few steps of the promised land?"

Let Mr. Sastri ask Mr. Hoems, a foreigner, and he will tell him that Mr. Gandhi is the "world's greatest man." Surely Mr. Sastri shows his ignorance by asking such a puerile question. India has answered his last query and followed the right path. It is only Mr. Sastri and a few of his friends who follow the reverse path. Mr. Sastri when he penned his first letter to the "Times" on the visit of the Prince of Wales, India effectively replied to his query "What will India do?" She did not greet the Prince with her "tears—dry" in her "gayest clothes" as she would very much like to do, but appeared in mourning in honour of the fallen in the Punjab tragedy. India knows well what to answer to his second query and Mr Sastri will once again be disillusioned.

There are a great number of people who think that Mr. Sastri is misusing his authority as a "representative." When an announcement appeared in the papers that Mr. Sastri was to succeed the Ex-Governor of Behar on the Imperial Conference, a leader of the Liberal Party is reported to have exclaimed, "What a fall from Sinha to Sastri!"

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

I beg to acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of a cheque for Rs. 3,882 being the amount of donations collected by Mrs. Bapsy Subavalla in aid of Khulna Famine Relief Fund as per list enclosed.

The Chariy Concert organised by Misses A. D. Navroji and Mrs. Bapsy Subavalla in aid of he said Fund is postponed owing to the recent unfortunate events in Bombay and is expected to come off in January or February next.

Mrs. Jamsetjee P. Marzban	...	Rs. 15
Mrs. K. A. Ghaswalla	...	,, 100
Mrs. A. H. Wadia	...	,, 300
Mrs. Heerabai Petit	...	,, 50
Mrs. Buchubai M. Sorabjee	...	,, 50
Ruttonsee Morarjee, Esq.	...	,, 500
Mrs. Jal J. Mugasett	...	,, 20
Gulabchand Devchand, Esq.	...	,, 100
Punalal Zaveri, Esq.	...	,, 100
Cowasjee Jehangir, Esq.	...	,, 100
Devkaran Mulji, Esq	...	,, 100
Kikabhoy Premchand Roychand, Esq	...	,, 100
Miss Cuma Framjee Panday	...	,, 50
Lady Dinshaw Petit	...	,, 100
Ratanji Dadabhoy Tata, Esq	...	,, 110
Mrs. J. L. Panday	...	,, 50
Master Dinsha J. L. Panday (out of his savings)	...	,, 6
Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit	...	,, 500
Rustam Boman-Behram, Esq	...	,, 100
Bomanjee Jamsetjee Wadia, Esq	...	,, 50
Piroshaw M. Dalal, Esq	...	,, 25
Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros.	...	,, 150
Mrs. Pallonji Joshi	...	,, 30
Dinshaw J. Vakil, Esq	...	,, 51
Peer of Baghdad	...	,, 100
Asfar Khan	...	,, 50
J. J. V.	...	,, 25
P. B. Malbari, Esq	...	,, 200
A Parsee Lady (in memory of her departed ones)	...	,, 100
Meghunlal Parbhudas	...	,, 100
Jehangir D. Daver, Esq	...	,, 300
Mrs. Chandunbai H. Wadia	...	,, 50
Mrs. A. P. Subavalla	...	,, 200
Total	...	,, 3,882

J. MAITRA,
Representative,
Khulna Famine Relief Fund.

8th Dec. 1921.

A MUSICAL CONCERT

BY AN INFANT PRODIGY.

Manhar Barve, the nine year old musical prodigy is going to give, to the music-lovers of Bombay, a unique treat in music in four concerts which will be held in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall. The concerts have been timed at 9 p.m. on the next two Saturdays (17th and 24th instant) and 5-30 p.m. on next two Sundays (18th and 25th instant). Manhar is quite at ease both on Oriental and Occidental musical instruments which he plays with a grace which might be envied by experts far above his age.

(Continued from column 6.)

and welcome savings return to the cottage with the spinning-wheel."

The true nature of the heroic efforts put forth by the guild could be understood only by those who have realised completely the conditions of life of the people under almost absolute industrialism. In the very heart of the great Metropolis where industrialism flaunts its overpowering triumph everywhere such a campaign, if it had not its origin in disillusioning and devastating experience of industrialism and all its attendant evils and in a deep religious craving for the essentials of life, would have been merely grotesque. The conquest and control by machinery over every sphere of activity and influence in life has, however, been so absolute there that the desire to escape the tyranny at all costs should be recognised only as the irrepressible manifestation of the inherent sanity of mankind. If the desire is not immediately accomplished the failure should not by any means be made to justify the continuance of the tyranny. One the contrary, it would merely emphasise the necessity of a more determined struggle. India is, fortunately, not under the absolute sway of industrialism. But she is heading straight towards it.

If she is to be spared the horrible consequences of uncontrolled industrialism she must cease to be apathetic. The West has shown where machinery leaders to. She must therefore benefit by its experience. If she once begins the struggle in earnest there is every reason for the belief that she will lead the movement against industrialism. She has not yet accepted the gospel of machine-economics. She is still free to choose her destiny. Her traditions from times immemorial are in her favour. Most of her artistic handicrafts are not yet quite extinct and her ancient craft-guilds can be easily reconstructed and moblized. Will she take up the struggle? She does require the education "that shall uphold the Hand's genius." It has been hers by tradition and instinct. Only, she should be convinced, of "the national sin" of apathy.

G.

INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY

"THE HAND'S GENIUS."

". . . . . an education that shall uphold the Hand's genius as nobler than the greatest invention of Machinery, will be won only through, in the first place, a conviction of national sin".—The Vine Yard.

Few of the visitors, fewer probably of the natives of London, who are almost invariably drawn towards the glare of the shops in Oxford Street pause to reflect, over whelmed as they are by the surrounding mass of glittering objects, on the conditions that make such gorgeous display possible conditions that have dragged human beings into mire. The crowd madly rushing in and out and fluttering round the shop widows is not expected to realise the true price of their purchases. On the contrary, as they for instance, gaze at the news-telegrams of the world on Selfridge's huge glass panes they are not only overawed but look as if they were personally responsible for encouraging the "enterprising" firm. Have they not been told by the Press about Mr. Selfridge's brilliant ideas for fashioning Oxford Street as a "shopping centre of the world?" Would it not be, under the circumstances, sheer madness to suggest a different kind of enterprise directed not solely towards the increase in profits, in output and brilliance of merchandise and the outward improvement of the shopping locality but also towards the improvement of the lot of those who have brought the glories of the shopping centres into being? Assuming its necessity is the novel enterprise possible, is there any use fighting against tremendous odds? Has not the present commercial enterprise come to stay? Those who are hypnotised by its dazzle and magnitude have no doubts about its inevitability. And yet, in point of fact, not far from Selfridge could be seen in a shop-window of comparatively insignificant dimensions the beginnings of the new enterprise. The carpets, rugs, metal and wood-work and other artistic handicrafts displayed there at once remind one of India where the Western hypnotism has turned the apathy of modern Indians to similar things, that have been for ages their proud heritage into despair. The shop has been organised by The Peasant Arts Guild. Its primary object has been defined as. "The strengthening of the ancient worth of the Hand, because of its inalienable correspondence with thought, with desire to help, with affection, with Naturo herself; in a word, with all the foundational simplicities that are in seperable from what we mean by religion." The Guild has realised that "the factories, while clothing us smartly, have decreed it waste of time to make the baby's clothes; giving us bad bread, they have destroyed our taste for wholesome food; carrying us many miles for a penny, they have weakened and aged our legs, giving us abundance of light, they have tarnished our eyesight; giving us soft food to save the labour of chewing, they have filled the dentist's pockets; relieving us of creative employment for our hands, they have set aside golden hours for smoking card-playing, and other mischiefs found for idleness. And yet, with all these manifold means of saving labour and the trouble of living sanely the world has never in all its long story been so terribly overworked and hence over-pleasured—as now." The Guild conducts a Peasant Arts School of spinning, weaving and vegetable dyeing, a Country School of Homespun and Rug-weaving, the Haslemere Weaving Industry, lectures, social gatherings, library, and a museum where Peasant Arts collected from all parts of Europe are exhibited. Teachers have been engaged by the Guild for introducing spinning and weaving in country places. It has been publishing moreover "The Vineyard" now incorporated in the "The Country Heart" a monthly journal for educating the people in accordance with its aims. It is not the purpose of this article to describe in detail all its activities. But a brief statement of the statement of the actual influence of handicraft upon the workers as observed by the members of the Guild might prove interesting specially at this time when the "Charkha" has drawn the people's attention towards the problem.

The have observed that the worker at the wheel and spindle becomes very "proud of her growing skill" and while gradually mastering a beautiful craft, acquires also "the splendid patience of the good hand-worker." She becomes" noticeably gentler" in her ways and "simpler in her dressing." One develops the power of drawing, another, a rare sense of colour. One wants to weave the clothes for her dearly loved son, another, of course "couldn't married in anything but a hand-woven dress." They say that one of their happiest examples of the charm and help of handi craft, is an elderly married lady worried by home duties who, although she found some hapiness when she worked as an embroideress, found that "the absolutely beatic life only began for her when she was required to put her embridery needle by and to take up the making of homespun. A sudden and wonderful enthusiam filled her for this work and has never left her, nor ever will. When at her wheel she says that it is almost impossible to keep from singing—singing and spinning seem to belong together". They are convinced from their experience and observations that "to give a little girl the use of her hands is to bring a disinherited princess back into her kingdom. "Already they see happ ness

Continued in Column

MADRAS LETTER.

PRISON VAN TRAGEDY.

CHIRALA MUNICIPALITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

The present Ministry in Madras has proved a miserable failure even during its first year of working. The Minister of Local Self-Government had forced a municipality on the people of Chirala—a town of considerable commercial importance—when they did not want one. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Aiyangar moved a resolution during the session of the Legislative Council held recently to give an opportunity to the Minister to rectify the error. The resolution runs as follows:

"That this Council recommends to the Government that the Municipality of Chirala be abolished and the area be constituted into suitable unions."

A heated and prolonged discussion followed. The resolution was finally defeated by 63 votes as against 17 for the resolution. One heard echoes of the consideration of prestige in the speeches of the Ministers who traced the insurgence at Chirala to the active instigation of the Non-Cooperators. It was pointed out by various speakers that the grievances of the vast majority of Chirala people were real, genuine and deep. The fact that the representatives of the town had approached the members of the Legislative Council for help was in itself a proof that the action of the people of Chirala was not inspired by Non-Cooperators. If in spite of every argument in favour of the Chiralites the resolution failed in the Council, is it any wonder that people express disappointment at the hopelessly undemocratic character of the Council?

THE CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.

But the greatest surprise was caused to some unsophisticated minds who thought that the resolution on the Conscience Clause needed only to be read to be agreed to by every Indian who possessed an enlightened conscience. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Aiyangar moved:

"That this Council recommends to the Government that a new rule be inserted in the Grant-in-Aid Code that no grants will be paid to any institution that compels any student to attend any religious class without the consent of his parents or guardians."

The Council debate on the above resolution was a most humiliating spectacle to every Indian with some title to self-respect. The cardinal point in the controversy was ignored, and it was this. Was it right on the part of any institution to *insist* upon religious instruction of a particular faith being taught to students, which faith was not a matter of belief with them? Was it right that the Government should give the *general taxpayer's* money to be utilised for the purpose of helping institutions which insist upon compulsory attendance in classes devoted to the teaching of the Bible? The question as to the *merits* of Christianity was wholly beside the point. But, speaker after speaker from the "Justice" party interpreted the innocent resolution to mean an attack on Christianity, and with zeal worthy of a better cause defended Christianity from an imagined attack by perverse people! Ultimately the motion was rejected by 13 voting for and 61 against it, 10 members remaining neutral —a result most unexpected!

DEMOCRATIC PRETENSIONS EXPOSED.

The fate of the two resolutions, the one on the abolition of the Chirala Municipality and the other for the insertion of the conscience clause in the Grant-in-Aid Code has unmistakably proved the falsity of the claims of the "Justice" party to represent democratic feeling and the newly awakened conscience of the people. The voice of democracy through Chirala asked for redress of grievances, and the Ministry in power, the accredited representatives of a party with pretensions to democratic feeling, have turned a deaf ear to it. The enughtened conscience of a new democracy demands its right to protection in matters of religious belief as expressed through the Conscience Clause resolution, but the Ministry are indifferent to it. The Ministers have, after all, proved pale reflections of the Executive Councillors, the other half of the Government!

YET ONE MORE PROOF.

A few days ago the Hon. P. Ramarayaningar, one of the Ministers, visited Salem, not in his official capacity but as a visitor to the second non-Brahmana Conference to lend it the weight of his presence. At a previously held meeting of the Municipal Council, the nominated members mustering strong voted an address to the Minister by a majority of one! When the Minister arrived at the Town Hall, Mr Ellappachettiar M.L.C., who read the address, seven nominated members and another Councillor were the only nine members that were present out of a total of 32 Municipal Councillors. Even the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman were both absent! The inference is obvious.

THE TRAIN TRAGEDY—AND AFTER?

No sooner had the last session of the local Legislative Council concluded its sittings than the news of the appalling death tragedy of the Moplah prisoners entrained at Tirur to be taken to Bellary flashed across the wires. The details of the so-called "accident" must be familiar to you by now. You know the story of the severely brief Government communiques. The first communique attributed the deaths to asphyxication. Then came a second communique: it stated that "the prisoners travelled in a luggage van similar to that in which such prisoners have been *regularly* conveyed *hitherto* without any ill effects whatsoever!" (italics mine.) It added that there were other circumstances which threw doubt on the first diagnosis made by the District Medical Officer that death was due to asphyxiation, and that the Surgeon-General had proceeded to the spot to conduct personal ingestigation. Since then, a mixed commission of enquiry with the Special Commissioner, Mr. Knapp, as President having been appointed, and it having completed taking evidence, the result is awaited with much curiosity. One wonders what the commission can do beyond determining the man legally responsible for the crime! Meanwhile, the evidence of all the Medical Officers is very instructive. The following is typical of what the Medical Officers deposed during the enquiry before the commission:

To Mr. Ramier the witness said: I saw that several prisoners died on the platform. Very fortunately some recovered. I formed an opinion on the cause of the death. *The cause of the death was asphyxia due to overcrowding in what was practically an airtight Van.* The witness continued: I made a report next morning to that effect. I examined the van immediately. I want into the van as soon as I reached the station. The men seemed to be of good physique. I made a hurried scrutiny on the 23rd. The van went back to Tirur with the dead immediately. I ordered for it. Several, asked for it. I saw the gauze when I went to the van. Mr. Ramier: *If the gauze were removed from all the doors, could this van be used with safety for the transport of human beings?*

A.—Certainly not for human beings.—After the unanimous and conclusive medical evidence, we would like to know, what *might* be the "other circumstances" which led to this tragedy? We pause for an answer. We wait for the result of the enquiry, which is presided over by the head of the administration under which the tragedy itself has taken place. Such is the constitution of the "non-official commission of enquiry."

CONGRESS RELIEF WORK.

It is very unfortunate that there should be attempts at belittling the relief work carried on by the Congress Committee. Mr. T. Adinarayana chettiar who was deputed to visit the Congress relief camps in Malabar has made a detailed report which appeared in "Swarajya," the newly started daily, of the 26th November. The extent of relief given in the various centres and the alarmingly rapid increase of the number of refugees seeking relief is provided for your perusal in the following table:—

On 1st November.

	Adults.	Children	Total.
Residential Camps—			
Vidyalaya Camp	62	28	90
Aschichavattam Camp	57	14	71
Chennur Camp	27	18	45
Ananda Vilas Camp	25	15	40
Rice Distribution Centres—			
Congress Office	5109	2232	7941
Koshipuram	2067	1337	3401

On 6th November.

64	34	98
58	15	73
27	18	45
25	15	40
25	15	90
7170	4242	11412
2089	1311	3400

While the number of refugees was 11,633 on the 1st of November, it rose to 15,068 in less than a week. Two kinds of relief Tickets are being issued Individual Tickets and Family Tickets. On the family ticket the details are noted. There is careful enquiry into each case. The funds at the disposal of Congress Relief Workers was till recently limited, and so adequate relief could not be given owing to the immensity of the problem. The Congress has now sent Rs. 40,000 more for immediate relief, this is in addition to the amount of Rs. 10,000 already remitted by the Congress itself, Rs. 10,000 from the Khilafat Funds and other donations totalling Rs. 18,388. Considering the amount of relief required, no amount of financial help can be too much "Swarajya" has been daily appealing for funds to carry relief to distressed Malabar and it is hoped sufficient response will be forthcoming.

THE END IN SIGHT?

It is not enough that the victims of Moplah revelion alone should be rendered all help humanly possible. For three long months the Government has carried on military operations. It cannot be pretended that with the resources at the disposal of Government, it was not found possible to restore peace in very much shorter time than such a long period, the end of which is not yet in sight. There is only one way of establishing the reputation of Government. If the Government has sincere desire for peace, why not immediately suspend hostilities and issue a proclamation of peace declaring that all Moplahs may return to their homes and that they will no longer be treated as rebels, but will receive every relief? Will the literals, to whom Mahatma Gandhi has addressed an open latter, listen to his appeal and insist on the Government bringing the present state of warfare in Malabar to an end?

"SWARAJYA."

At no time, as now, has the urgency been felt that the spirit of *non-violence* should permeate the hearts and minds of the people. Difficult and trying times are ahead, and people need wise guidance. It is, therefore, very appropriate that "Swarajya", the long-delayed Nationalist paper with the policy of the Congress as its avowed policy has come to birth, though under a clouded and forbidding sky. The new paper was started "neither in a spirit of rivalary nor for commercial purposes," but to spread the new message of hope to all that need it. On receiving the news of Lala Lajpat Rai's arrest, the paper bails it with joy, because it sees in every act of Government repression the sure sign of decay of its *power*. The journal pleads for non-violence and urges that the physical might of Government should be met with moral *power* of the people. Repression may good the people to foolish action and thus strike at the morale of the nation. The greatest requisite of success in the struggle is proper leadership, and the nation has found the fittest leader in Mahatma Gandhi. This alone is not sufficient. The people also should implicitly follow the advice of the leader to the very latter.

GURDWARA COMMITTEE AND POLITICS.

Dr. S. Bhagwan Singh, writes:—

One convenient charge that is brought against Gurdwara Reform movement in the Government quarters is that it is essentially a political movement with a religious cloak; and of course, the Government with its grandmotherly solicitude for the religious welfare of the Sikhs, must prevent the funds and the religious prestige of the Gurdwaras from being used for political purposes. An analysis of this suspicion in the light of the rules of the Sharomni Gurdwara Committee and the way in which the funds of the various Gurdwaras under it are being expended will be useful. There is nothing political in the objects of the Committee as laid down in the rules, nor is there anything to authorise the expending of funds for political purposes. The Committee is so conservative in the spending of funds that it does not at all use the money of one Gurdwara for another, nor has it ever given any monetary help even to educational institutions of the community, many of which are sorely in need of it, although it would not be an illegitimate use of Gurdwara money. Only in the last meeting an application for aid for a projected religious paper in Sind was rejected out of the same caution. What to say of helping the semi-religious cause of education and missionary journalism, the Committee is not spending anything out of Gurdwara funds even on its own office establishment and the carrying on of the work of reform. The Saromni Committee is meeting its own expenses out of public subscriptions and out of a loan taken from the Martyrs' Memorial Fund raised by the Committee itself. This loan will be duly paid up when on the settlement of the Gurdwaras question the Committee will call up one-tenth of the income of each Gurdwara for the maintenance of the Central Governing body as provided in the rules. This provision has not been availed of so far simply out of the scrupulous desire to disarm all hostile criticism. In the face of all this it is mere blind prejudice to persist in suspecting the Committee of assisting any political organization or purpose. What apparently lends colour to this suspicion is the fact of the presence of those Sikhs on the Committee who also participate in political activities. But you can not deny to a politically-minded Sikhs the exercise of his religious rights. And in a small community like ours the necessity of carrying on the manifold activities of modern public life makes the duplication of duties inevitable. In a larger community it might be possible to find separate sets of workers for different organization. But the Sikh community has to count on a paucity of workers.

It might be worth while to examine the scrupulousness of certain officials in keeping apart political and religious spheres. The religious prestige of the Darbar Sahib was used to whitewash the greatest crime against Indian nationality, when General Dyer was given *Khilaat* at the Golden Temple by the official manager. Thus Lord Finlay was able to boast in the House of Lords that the Sikhs so approved of General Dyer's action that they made him Sikh. Again it was in the Golden Temple that the official manager got it proclaimed that the Budge Budge martyrs were not Sikhs. During the late war, while as yet the Golden Temple had not come under Panth's control, the Government obtained about Rs. 50,000 as war loan from temple funds through the Government appointed manager. The Gurdwaras of Rikab Gunj and Sis Gunj, Delhi, also belong to this category.

About 2½ (two and half) lakhs were also obtained on loan from the Khalsa College which was then under Government Control.

If the officials are sincere in suspecting the Gurdwara Committee, then it is a case of transferring one's own mentality to others. A jaundiced eye sees every thing yellow. The Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee is a purely religious body, but it cannot tolerate. Government interference in the Gurdwaras.—"The Tribune."

MRS. DAS AND CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day's telegram announces that the great patriot Mr. C. R. Das, the president-elect of the Congress, is on his way to the jail pilgrimage. The question of who should take his place will arise, and therefore, I suggest that Mrs. Das, the *Chandbibi* of Bengal, should be chosen to represent her noble husband's views. Let a portrait of Mr. Das, be placed in the Chair of the President.—Yours etc.

MANSUKHLAL R. MEHTA.

Dhanji Street,
December 11.

BI AMMAN IN BOMBAY.

Bi Amman mother of Ali Brothers arrived in Bombay on the 9th instant after her tour in Sind and the Punjab and is now staying in the Central Khilafat office in order to assist the Khilafat cause for her beloved sons. Begum Mohamed Ali is also shortly coming to take charge of the Ladies Branch of the Khilafat Movement.

Mr. Ashfaque Ali, Maulana, Shaukut Ali's Secretary will act as Secretary to both Bi Amman and Begum Mohamed Ali.

THE AKOLA CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The statement wired to you by Mr. Dastane re the proceedings of the Akola conference is both misleading and incorrect. Instead of throwing any light, it has only obscured the issue. There was nothing secret about the conference. Many of the Maratha nationalists were honestly dissatisfied with the present Congress programme. In order to ascertain the views of the different Maratha leaders and with a view to find out if possible a workable basis, this conference I presume was organised. Mr. Dastane's allegation that the very object of the conference was not announced and intending delegates were kept off their guards is far from true. Some of the vernacular papers including the "Udaya" of Amraoti and the "Pragtik" of Jalgaon had published the subject which was to be discussed at this conference, on or about the 15th of November. Mr. Dastane personally at least had no grounds for complaint, inasmuch as the East Khandesh District Congress Committee in its meeting held on 8th November under the presidency I believe of Mr. Dastane himself, had passed a resolution recommending to the Akola conference, not to give a set back to Mahatma Gandhi's programme, but to take a step forward. Nobody would think that this resolution was passed without definitely knowing the subject that was to be discussed at Akola. It may also be noted that many of the Jalggaon batch who influenced the vote of Maharastra at the Akola Conference, were elected as members of the M. Pro Co. Committee in the same meeting.

His objection that the constitution of the Reception Committee as well as the election of the President, was unconstitutional, is also not sound. The members of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee at Akola, had every right to form themselves into a R. C. and to choose a President.

It is only in the matter of the election of the Congress President, that the different provinces are consulted and their choice ascertained under the constitution. The election of the President of a Provincial Conference, so far as the precedents go, is solely the business of the local R. C. Mr. Kelkar's nomination by the Akola R. C. was, however, ratified by all the prominent persons present (including Mr. Dastane) at a private meeting held at Mr. Kelkar's lodgings in the morning of 1st December. Mr. Kelkar was unanimously voted to the chair after being duly proposed and seconded when the regular session of the Conference commenced. It was perfectly open to anyone to move an amendment suggesting another name if he was dissatisfied with the choice.

Mr. Dastane asserts that the Akola Conference did not truly represent the great Maharastra, as there was not a respectable attendance of delegates. This is purely a matter of individual opinion. If 2,800 delegates who voted on the N.C.O. Resolution at the Calcutta Special Congress are claimed to represent 33 crores of India, I wonder, why the 153 elected members of the different Provincial Congress Committees should not be said to represent a crore and a half of Marathi speaking population. Mr. Dastane complains that there were only three members from Bombay present. It was surely not the promoters' fault. It was Bombay's look-out to send more.

It is no doubt true that two provinces voted for Deshmukh's amendment and two against it. As there was a tie and as Mr. Kelkar was an individual and not a province, Mr. Kelkar, without actually giving his casting vote, declared that the result was *status quo ante*. This result quite conforms to Parliamentary procedure. Under such circumstances the speaker generally gives his casting vote to restore *status quo ante*. Mr. Kelkar had to make a slight variation in the procedure, because, the units noting here were provinces and not individuals as in the House of Commons. The result, however, was the same and no reasonable man ought to complain inasmuch as Mr. Kelkar offered to put the amendment to vote once again if his decision was not acceptable to the Conference. Seth Jamanlal, however, suggested a population test. Mr. Kelkar refused to apply it and rightly too, because such a test puts a premium on the vote of one province, to the prejudice of another. It should also be noted that Mr. Deshmukh's amendment did not reaffirm the N.C.O. Resolution in toto, but suggested many modifications.

After this Mr. Abhyankar's amendment was put to the vote as a substantive proposition and was carried by three to one. Berar, Nagpur and Bombay voted for it and Maharastra against, Maharastra vote being largely influenced by a packed majority of East Khandesh delegates. It is not a fact, as Mr. Dastane asserts, that Dr. Velkar gave his vote after Dr. Sathaye had recorded his. The fact of the matter is that Messrs. Jaykar and Velkar recorded their votes first in support of the amendment and Dr. Sathaye gave his vote against it afterwards. Had Dr. Velkar voted against the amendment, the amendment would have been lost, so far as Bombay was concerned; and had all the members present at Akola voted against the amendment, it would have been surely lost. But the fact remains that Dr. Velkar voted for the amendment and it was carried as an expression of opinion of the majority of the members comprising the conference.

I leave your readers to judge from the above facts, whether the conference was representative or not, whether the procedure was constitutional or unconstitutional and whether the result was deceptive as alleged by Mr. Dastane.—Yours, etc.

P. G. JOSHI.

Erandol.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The members on the Provincial Congress Committees of Akhil-Maharashtra (Bombay, Maharashtra, Nagpur, Berar and Karnatak) met at Akola to discuss the advisibility of changing the N.C.O. programme. The resolution appears in yesterday's papers. We have to see whether the resolution, passed by this Conference is true representative of Akhil-Maharashtra. Each constituency has elected its members on the P. C. C. with the express desire to carry out the N.C.O. in its details. Thus the P. C. C.'s are merely executive bodies. They have no right whatsoever either to alter the creed or change the programme. The members have, in their individual capacity, right to suggest any change. None disputes it. It has become a moot point whether the members who attended the Conference, had consulted their constituencies beforehand or not. Mr. Jamanlal Bajaj endorses the view that they were not delegated for changing the programme. Following the above line of argument, it is evidently proved that the Akola-Resolution, as it stands today, is neither representative of nor binding upon the Provinces concerned. Even the organizers of the meeting declared at the outset that the resolutions, to be passed, shall be merely recommendatory; fully believing that the resolutions shall not be of a true representative character and be binding upon under no circumstances.

Leaving aside the technical objection, we come to the bare facts. Five provinces were invited. 3 members from Bombay, 3 as spectators from Karnatak, 37 from Maharashtra (proper) and about 110 from Nagpur and Berar took part in the meeting when the question of voting came forth, Mr. S. V. Kanjalgi of Bijapur flatly refused to vote as his P. C. C. had determined not to participate in the proceedings. One may easily infer that Karnatik does not wish to change the programme for the present. 3 members (from Bombay) namely, Mr. Jaykar, Dr. Welkar and Dr. Sathe were present. Mr. Jaykar's views are well known from his recent Presidential speech at Thana District Conference. The very Conference reaffirmed N.C.O. so far as we have not heard that the Girgaon District Congress Committee, of which he is the president, endorses his standpoint, we may presume his views are personal. Dr. Sathe opposed the Resolution (of Akola). Dr. Welkar, at the eleventh hour, dragged poor Bombay against N.C.O. By the bye, these 3 gentlemen really belong to Maharashtra and that they are on Bombay P. C. C. is a matter of residential accident. Be it, particularly, noted that Maharashtra (proper) has voted against the Akola-Resolution. Out of the 5 provinces, Kanatak refuses, Bombay being indifferent and Maharashtra opposing, Berar and Nagpur, are said to have passed the Resolution. Even Berar has a strong minority of 37 as against 42. Pleaeder-class and their co-workers had mustered strong from Nagpur. Nagpur alone solidly stands for the resolution. The readers may find out that the Akola-Resolution has been passed by 84 persons in their individual capacity but that they are members on P. C. C.'s is a matter of accident. What we 'fear' is the 'camouflage' of the name Akhil-Maharashtra. It has been published elsewhere that the Akola-Resolution is a message of Akhil-Maharashtra to the National Congress. I leave this for the public to guess and surmise.

Now coming to the merit of the resolution, we find that the destructive part of N.C.O. is deleted, retaining the constructive Charkha and Civil Disobedience have been cleverly dropped. The Entry into Legislative Councils has been ushered in The country has practically come to the stage of civil disobedience. Lala Lajpatrai and other leaders are being arrested National workers are still rotting in jails for civil disobedience. That the item of civil disobedience should be deleted from the Resolution at this critical juncture, is nothing but sheer insult to the patriotism, national pride and sacrifice of our countrymen who are suffering in jails for the uplift of Hind Mata.—Yours, etc.,

K. B. MYSORKAR.

Poona, Dec. 5.

STARVING RUSSIAN MUSLIMS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following few lines in your esteemed daily and oblige?

In the "Muslim Standard" of 27th October 1921, an appeal is published to the Mussalmans of other countries by the Delegation of Mussalmans of European Russia for the help in their dire distress caused by the recent famine. No Muslim can afford to oversook it. They need help. True, we are not in a position to give them the help which is necessary for such a great famine. Also we have not yet done our duty towards Mujamidin-e-Islam of Anatolia, and towards our own countrymen in Malabar, Khulna and elsewhere. Yet after all we should not lose this opportunity towards our Russian brethren in their terrible plight. Humanity demands it. Nearly a crore of our Muslim brethren are in a hunger-stricken state. According to the tradition our Great Prophet (may be peace on him) has said that the whole Islamic World is like a body, and when pain is felt in any part of the body, whole body becomes restless. Similarly we should not rest until we send them something that is in our power. America and other European countries helped much to these starving people. Should we fail? I draw the attention of the Central Khilafat Committee to this appeal. At least five lakhs be sent. Our help would be very little indeed. But our sympathy shall draw our Russian Moslim's sympathy towards us i.e. the golden bond of Islamic Brotherhood and Fraternity will be strengthened.—Yours, etc.,

MOHAMED DAUD DADABHOY.

Sayadpura, Surat,
Dec. 8.

Hon'ble Mr. Sarma arrived in Calcutta on 12th instant and stays there for three days. (A.P.)

Major General G. N. Gory has been appointed Deputy Chief of the General Staff vice Sir A. Montgomery Proceeding home on service. (A.P.)

The Prince of Wales arrived at Allahabad on the 12th instant for a day's stay. At Prayag Station where he was received by His Excellency the Governor. All ceremonies were dispensed with except the Royal salute. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Governor then motored to the University to receive an informal address.

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KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F. R. A. S.,
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CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

FOURTH GUJARAT DIVISIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Fourth Gujarat Divisional Conference was held at Surat on the 7th instant, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Minister of Excise and Agriculture, presiding.

After Mr. C. M. Gandhi, M.L.C. Chairman of the Reception Committee, had welcomed the delegates present and made general remarks about Co-operation in Gujarat, the President gave his address.

After thanking the gentlemen present for electing him to the chair, Mr. Mehta referred to the speech made at the previous conference by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas who was then the chairman, in which Mr. Lalubhai had referred to the fact that he was the first non-official President of the Conference and hoped that would be the future practice. Mr. Mehta said that the fact that they had invited him showed that they regarded him not as an official but as the people's representative and as such he had come to discuss with them certain subjects in which they and he were keenly interested. He said Co-operation in Gujarat as in the rest of the Presidency had been hampered since 1917 through various causes, namely, the existence of war conditions at the beginning, and the occurence of two years of scarcity, fluctuations in prices of cotton and general tightness of the money market had all hampered progress: yet the advance made had not been unsatisfactory. He gave figures to show that the position of Co-operation in Gujarat did not compare unfavourably with that of the rest of the Presidency, though as regards working capital and the development of non-credit movement Gujarat was still backward. The movement was unequally distributed between the various districts in the Province. Broach stood first with one society for every three villages, Surat came next; while Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals were very backward.

CO-OPERATION IN GUJRAT.

He said that it had been suggestd to him that the main causes why Co-operation had not flourished more in Gujarat than it had been were, first, that the well- to-do cultivator had either sufficient capital or could raise it at a fairly low rate of interest and, secondly, that he was unwilling to cast in his lot with the poorer cultivators and thus shoulder general responsibilities. As regards the first case Mr. Mehta said it was one for which Gujarat deserved praise, but the second cause went to show that true spirit of co-operation was not understood. It had also been stated that the slow progress was the result of the lack of honorary workers and if so he appealed to them to remove such a preventible cause. He asked the Conference to consider how far the above facts were true and also to find out if there were other causes operating to hinder the progress of the movement in the province. The President regretted that the non-credit movement had not yet taken a strong hold in the Province which is noted for its trade and business acumen. He thought that it was necessary that through co-operation not only should production increase but the produce which is raised should also be made to realize better price and to see that all the amounts so realized go directly into the pockets of the cultivators and are not intercepted by middlemen. There was no reason he thought why the cultivators fo Gujarat should not make the same progress, if not better progress, than those in the Karnatak in this respect. He also dwelt on the necessity of starting cattle breeding societies, cattle insurance societies and seed and implements societies. One of the reasons given for the want of progress in these matters was that there was no specialized official staff to carry on this work. He said that this difficulty would very soon be removed as the question of engaging such specialized staff was now under consideration. He regretted very much that co-operative housing had made absolutely no progress in the Province, although the need for the same in congested areas, especially in Ahmedabad, was very great. For want of any co-operative housing societies the people in this Province were unable to take advatage of the facilities which Government have offered of long-term loans for this purpose.

AGRICULTURAL AND CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The most important topic the Hon. Member referred to in his speech was the subject of the co-ordination of the activities of the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments. He said that even before he became Minister, while he was serving on the Directorate of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, he was of opinion that unless the activities of these two departments were co-ordinated neither of them will gain the objects which they had in view. The main idea underlying the new scheme is that not only will both these Departments work in unison but that non-official opinion would also influence the policy and work of the two departments. Briefly outlined, the scheme was to have a Divisional Board for each division on which there will be two officials and four representatives of non-officials. The discretionary grants at the disposal of the two departments will be placed at the disposal of these Boards, and propaganda and other work to be done in the Division will be discussed by these Boards and done after consulting them It was, however, he added no use having committees at the top unless the people themselves could realize that something was being done for their good and through their own representatives The effects produced will not be very great. Themselves, the results cannot be either widespread or substantial. There must be some organization which enables Government to act upon a body of men at once and to serve as intermediary between the Government and the individual; an organization which can be advised, educated, reasoned with, and listened to, which will discuss together the suggestions of authority and will through its better educated or bolder members provide intelligence to absorb new ideas, find courage ad funds to attempt new methods and combine both for the improvement of products and for the better sale of the same. In fact "it is proposed to start intensive propaganda with the Taluka as the unit of organization, and to utilize the existing agricultural associations and co-operative unions for the purpose. A working committee consisting of two members from each of the unions would be formed: the Agricultural Department would get a survey made of the whole taluka by one of its experienced officers and draw up a programme of work for the year in consultation with the Committee It would then lend a fieldman to the committee to carry out the work among the people, demonstrate on their own farms and generally do all the propaganda work for the committee. The services of the fieldman will be entirely at the disposal of the Committee. The annual cost on account of the pay and travelling allowance of the fieldman and for propaganda work, distribution of seed, and carrying on of demonstrations etc. will be defrayed by the Committee and for this purpose and a grant will be sanctioned upto half the expenditure but not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

NEED OF ORGANISED PROPAGANDA.

Since the idea of propaganda is to reach as many people as possible, it is felt that to confine the whole work and responsibility to a small committee as described above will not be enough. While a small managing committee as an executive body is essential it may perhaps be more suitable to form larger organizations (agricultural associations) in the talukas select For instance in the Madha taluka all the members of all the co-operative societies under the four unions may be members of such an organization If there is a taluka agricultural association or a branch of the District Agricultural Association, it should also be merged in the union. Then if each member of such an enlarged organization is willing to pay an annual fee of Re. 1 the question of finance will be largely solved. This contribution will be in addition to that from the societies mentioned above. This association will be mainly a deliberative body, meeting twice or thrice a year to sanction the budget and approve the programme of work and make any other suggestions that may be resolved upon. It will appoint a small managing committee which will have control over the execution of the programme and over the fieldman lent by the Agricultural Department.

It will not be the object of the bodies, at least in the beginning, to undertake any large purchase and hiring out of implements or extensive financing of seed and manure purchase and distribution. Their main object would be to demonstrate the utility of the implements or seed or manure to the cultivators and when they are sufficiently popularized the purchase, hire and other financing can be left to co-operative societies which Government hope will spring up in increased numbers as the result of the activities of such propaganda

Mr. Mehta added that although the secretary of the proposed taluka association a man trained in agriculture and part of his salary would be paid from a grant by Government, he would be entirely under the control of the committee itself. The President asked the conference to consider this subject in one of the sub-committees which were going to be appointed and let him have the opinion of the conference very soon.

After Rao Bahadur Malji had explained the objects of the Co-operative Central Institute and sub-committees had been appointed, the Conference adjourned to the following day.

On the second day a large number of questions about various questions regarding co-operation was discussed, and a number of resolutions were passed.

INDIA AND SWARAJ.

"BENGALEE" ON BROKEN PROMISES

The "Bengalee" writes:—

The Viceroy conjured up the vision of India taking her place as a full partner in the Empire with the rest of the British dominions. But what is necessary more than anything else is that this ideal should be translated into a reality at the earliest opportunity, so that the Indian may not feel that he is on sufferance as an alien in the Empire. True that years do not generally count when we are striving onwards towards a great goal which is to be an epoch in our history. But hope deferred maketh the heart sick. It is this heart-sickness that is at the root of the present discontent in India. A situation has been created which cannot but be deeply deplored because the people of India were too long fed upon mere hopes and expectations. They have found that promises the most important made on occasions the most solemn by persons the most illustrious and embalmed in charters and messages have been deliberately broken and the charters and messages have been treated as mere scraps of paper. Small wonder thhat the people of India refuse to delude themselves by drinking deep at the fount of mere pious hopes. It is quite true as we have said, that years are negligible when we are pressing towards a great goal. when we are pressing towards a great goal. But at the same time, it must be secured that the realization of the goal of our ambition is not put off as a far-off divine event, which may happen at a time not within the ken of those who are only theoretically enamoured of the ideal. His Excellency offered.

SUIT AGAINST MUNICIPALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 9.

Dr. B. H. Nanavati, a local cooperationist, Municipal Council lor, has filed a suit against the Municipality for obstructing unlawfully the concers of the Educational Department in supervising its Primary Schools in persuance of its policy of Non-Cooperation in Education. The F. C. Sub-Judge in whose court the suit ha sbeen filed has issued summons against the Municipality and fixed the 15th as the day for hearing. The Municipality also at its yesterday's meeting had decided to defend the suit by 14 votes against 2 vtes.

TH . KOLA CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be pleased to give place to the following in your daily?

Looking to the proceedings and resolutions of some of the political conferences in the Maharashtra proper, viz. Conference of the Umbergaon Taluka, that of the Thana District held at Shahapur and the recent Akhila Maharashtra Conference, in each of which I had an opportunity of taking my humble part, the sense of the whole Maharashtra in general appears to doubt the success of Non-violent Non-co-operation The studied indifferent attitude exhibited by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the President of the Akola Conference was certainly the most appropriate for the occasion. Whatever difference of opinion there may be between leading men of different provinces in the Akhila Maharashtra, it is most essential that they should attempt to make the Creed of Non-violent non-co-operation successful by offering a united front. Notwithstanding the resolutions of the Akhila Maharashtra Conference, every Maharashtrian ought to feel it his duty and adhre to non-violent Non-co-operation with steady perseverence and faithful obedience to the country's call received through the Indian National Congress. The Maharashtra must realise its importance not in passing such inopportune resolutions but in contributing its valued assistance to the movement of non-violent non-co-operation.—Yours etc.

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THE MAHARASTRA CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I take this opportunity to ask the president, Reception Committee, Joint Maharastra P C. C. Conference the following elementary questions in the interest of the Non-co-operators of Maharastra.

How did you constitute yourself for the joint M. P. C. C. Conference?

Did you approach all the Provincial Congress Committees in this matter?

Did you request the several Provincial Congress Committees to send their recommendations as to the rules or regulations for the conduct of such a conference?

Dr. Munje's first letter to the Maharastra P. C. C. shows that Akhil Maharashtra Conference and not Provincial Congress Committees' Conference was thought of. Why was the plan changed?

Who was responsible for the change of the plan? Was it your committee or was it the view of different congress committees?

If it was done by your committee, under what right?

Did you issue invitations to all the members of the ceveral P. C. C.

How and when did you extend your scope to the delegates to the coming Congress?

Were the several Provincial Congress Committees consulted before limitting your conference to P. C. C. members and then extending it to delegates?

Did you ask the P. C. C. members to some after consulting their constituencies and vote on behalf of them or in their individual capacities?

Did you think of any agenda for the conference or publish or circulate any draft resolutions that were likely to come before the conference for consideration, so as to enable the delegates to properly vote on them.

How was the President elected? Was he elected after consulting different Provincial Congress Committees?—Yours etc.

D. NANDAN.

AMRITSAR POLICE SUSPECTED.

ALL OFFICERS SUSPENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 9.

Complaints having been made regarding the conduct of the police, who accompanied certain Sikh prisoners on their transfer from Amritsar to a jail in the west of the province, an inquiry has been instituted and all police officers above the rank of the head constable have been suspended.

REGISTERED COMPANIES IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

38 companies were registered during October with an aggregate authorised capital of 620 lakhs compared to 93 companies, capital 1,316 lakhs in the corresponding month last year. The largest flotation in October was the United India Industrial Trust, United Provinces, Capital 200 lakhs. 13 companies, capital 80 lakhs, went into liquidation or were finally dissolved in October.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

At a crowded meeting at Amraoti on 6th instant a resolution condemning Government's repressive policy and congratulating those patriots who had gone to jail for the cause of the country was passed.

At a crowded meeting of Yeotmal citizens on the 7th inst. a resolution congratulating Gangadharrao Deshpande, Lala Lajpatrai, Pundit Nekiram Sharma Jitendralal Banerjee, Ahmed Hussain of Amraoti and others on their suffering for the sacred cause of the motherland was unanimously passed.

The trial of the Secretary Congress Committee, Jacobabad finished within 15 minutes. Witnesses were one pensioner military Subedar and one banker. Their evidences were different from that of the complainant, a police Sub-Inspector. The Magistrate fined 30 rupees or 15 days jail. The Secretary refused fine and willingly went to jail.

Mr. B. E. Oconer has made a gift of Rs. 1,000 for free patients in the European hospital in honour of the Prince's visit to Allahabad.—(A. P.)

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THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN HAVE NOTHING BUT THEIR MOTHERS' MILK TO FEED UPON, and the mothers are ill and weary with the terrible hardships they have had to endure. Will you give them some babies' food? From each baby you feed, you get the gratitude and thanks of a buddening citizen's heart in suffering and the mothers' blessings.

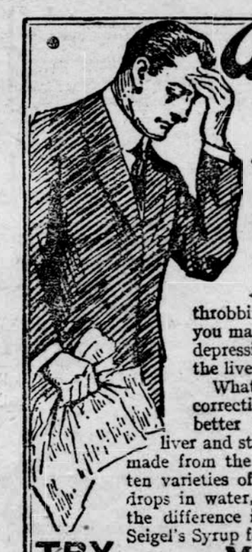
Malabar is in a state of appalling devastation. Thousands of refugees have to be relieved, their homes restored, helpless people started afresh in life again.

WE WANT AT LEAST TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES FOR GRATUITOUS RELIEF ALONE. Ten lakhs is our minimum need. We have scarcely got together half a lakh yet.

Suffering Malabar appeals for aid. Thousands and thousands of sufferers invoke your charity. Have you paid your part of the ten lakhs? It is for you to see that Bombay gives her gift and relieves poor Malabar. Citizens of Bombay come forward with your liberal charity. When will you make the ten lakhs complete?

The situation in Malabar is really terrible. Let party and politics go to scraps. Opinions and prejudices must melt away before the reality of pain. It is a purely humanitarian cause appealing to the fundamental feelings of sympathy in human hearts. Come forward with your help, make up the ten lakhs and relieve poor Malabar.

All subscriptions etc. to be sent to G. K. DEVADHAR Esq., Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.



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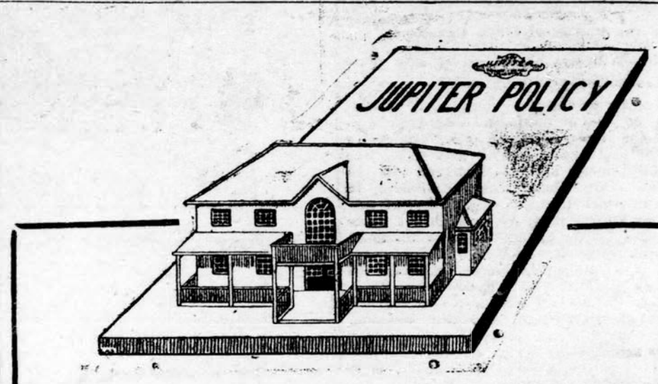

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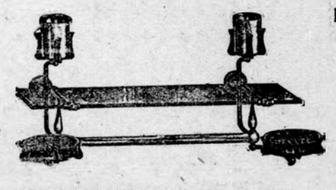

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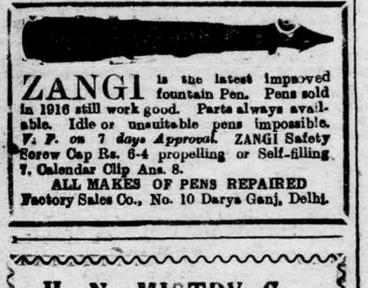

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